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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1876. NUMBER 48.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILL OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. HUTTER, Book and Job Printer, Cano-LINIAN Office, Main Street.

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PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Main Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, few doors west of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter, Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, T. D. PENDLETON, Proprietor. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also Bowling Alley, Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
Clerk—Wm. Krauss.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
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Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meads.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Biggs.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. F. Wheelbee, of Elizabeth City

Professional & Business Cards.

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,

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AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

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Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

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Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

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Albemarle House,

F. C. ALBERTSON, Proprietor.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of liquors in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept. Fine brands of Cognac, Gin, Whiskey, Rum and pure Catawba Wine, and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

To-Day and Hereafter.

Upon my lips she laid her touch divine,
And merry speech and careless laughter died;
She fixed her melancholy eyes on mine,
And would not be denied.

I saw the west wind loose his cloudlets white,
In flocks careering through the April sky;
I could not sing though joy was at its height,
For she stood silent by.

I watched the lovely evening fade away,
A mist was lightly drawn across the stars;
She broke my quiet dream—I heard her say,
Behold your prison bars!

Earth's gladness shall not satisfy your soul—
The beauty of the world in which you live,
The crowning grace that sanctifies the whole,
That I alone can give.

I heard and shrunk away from her afraid,
But still she held me, and would still abide,
Youth's bounding pulse slackened and obeyed
With slowly ebbing tide.

"Look thou beyond the evening sky," she said,
"Beyond the changing splendors of the day;
Accept the pain, the weariness, the dread,
Accept and bid me stay."

I turned and clasped her close with sudden strength,
And slowly, sweetly, I became aware,
Within my arms God's angel stood at length,
White robed, and calm, and fair.

And now, I look beyond the evening star,
Beyond the changing splendors of the day,
Knowing the pain He sends more precious far,
More beautiful than they.

MILLY'S FALSEHOOD.

THE REASON WHY SHE TOLD IT.

"I can't stand it any longer—I can't! I'd rather sweep the streets for a living. Oh, father! oh, mother! do you know how your poor child is treated, or can't you feel any trouble in heaven?"

Milly sobbed violently for a few moments, then raised her head resolutely, and dried her tears.

"Crying does no good. I must think what I can do. I won't be dependent on these horrible people any longer. But how shall I earn my living? I can't teach—can't even sew decently. All they have taught me is to drudge at housework. I may thank myself for anything else I have learned."

She considered a moment; then said, in a determined voice: "I'll do it—I'll go out as housemaid. False pride shan't stop me. What am I now?—only I don't earn anything, as I would in a place. Oh, mother!"—with a sudden revulsion of feeling—"if you had known I would come to this!"

Tears rolled down her cheeks again, poor girl. She was scarcely seventeen, a child in many ways as yet. But the little thing had a resolute spirit of her own, and in another moment she was on her knees before an old chest, looking hurriedly over a very scanty wardrobe.

"Poor and plain enough," she mused, aloud. "I think, with all her wealth, Aunt Peters might have afforded to dress her orphan niece a little decently. But she wanted all the finery for her four lovely daughters."

Milly's lip curled as spoke; her naturally sweet temper had become somewhat imbittered during the last ten years. But her look softened again, as she took from a secret corner a gold chain rather old fashioned in style. It was her mother's gift. She pressed it passionately to her lips.

"How can I part with it?" she sobbed out. "Oh, mother, dear, forgive me! It shall if can do."

* * * * * * *

"Another girl to see me?—oh, dear! Very well, Jane; I'll be down directly."

Mrs. Young rose from her comfortable lounge with a gesture of weary impatience. She was a woman of about forty, plump and rosy cheeked, with the look of one who would fain take the world easy if it would only let her. But a very unpleasant frown wrinkled her forehead just now.

"Dear, dear! now I must go down again to be questioned by one of those high-flown minxes who want everything 'first class' except their own work. Or maybe it's a creature like the last, in a dirty dress and a white lace bonnet. If it is, I'll send her packing very quick."

She went down stairs to the dining-room, looking as grim as you please. No wonder the timid young girl waiting there felt her heart sink within her.

"Keep up your heart, dear," whispered a kind woman beside her. "Remember you've got me to back you now."

But Mrs. Young's face had softened already. Such a fresh, sweet, modest girl! She looked trim as a daisy in her gingham dress and neat straw hat. Surely here was the treasure she had sought so long.

"You have seen my advertisement?" she asked, graciously.

"Yes, ma'am," said Milly's companion, answering for her. "This is my niece, ma'am, just come up from the country. I would like to find a place for her."

Milly blushed more painfully than before. Deceit was so foreign to her nature! Never had she felt so abased in her own eyes. Poor child, how she must have suffered, to make Mrs. Kelly, coming to her rescue with this falsehood, seem like an angel of relief!

"I suppose you can give me good references, Mrs. Kelly?" said Mrs. Young, after asking a few questions as to age, capability, etc.

"Indeed I can, ma'am," said Mrs. Kelly, confidently. "There are many families I've worked for will be glad to speak a good word for me, I'm sure."

Milly, or Maggie, as she now called herself, was engaged, on condition the references proved satisfactory; and promising to return that night, she left the house with her "aunt."

"You're in luck, Maggie dear," said Mrs. Kelly, as they went down the street together. "She seems a very nice lady, and twelve dollars is a good beginning for a girl like you."

* * * * * * *

"Oh, Tom, I am so perplexed and troubled! She really— I never took such comfort in a girl before. So neat and quick about her work, and so sweet tempered and obliging! I felt"—

"Well, aunty, why need you worry so? Just take the comfort of her. It may be all right."

"All right! How can you talk so? And what comfort can I take in a person I suspect of being an impostor? All sorts of horrible suspicions come into my head. I think you might help me, Tom."

"How can I help you?" asked Tom, with a quizzical air. He was a tall, dark young fellow, with a face almost too sharp featured for beauty, but the good natured gleam in his large black eyes softened their keenness. A smile crossed Mrs. Young's anxious face as she looked at him. He was evidently a favorite of hers.

"Why, you are a sharp boy—nobody knows that better than yourself—and if anything is to be found out"—

Tom looked gratified; he was only twenty-three, and nothing flatters a young man of that age more than to be credited with an uncommon degree of penetration. Mrs. Young knew his weakness, and took advantage of it in a way scarcely creditable to herself.

"Come, my young detective, you must help me. I'm sure you'll clear matters up."

"It seems kind of mean, though, for a young fellow to play spy upon a nice, pretty girl like that," said Tom, in a tone that showed some disrelish of the task imposed upon him.

"It's a great deal meaner to allow your aunt to be imposed upon—to harbor a disreputable person in her house, perhaps," said Mrs. Young, vehemently. "There's no help to be got from your uncle—he won't hear a word of the matter. And I can't speak to the girl; I may be mistaken, and then"—

"There, there, aunty, I'll do my best for you; only—don't expect miracles from me."

"I don't; I only expect help. It's lucky you're boarding here—you've more chance for observation."

"Well, to business!" said Tom, leaning forward, and trying to look like his idea of a detective. "State your grounds of suspicion, madam."

"Well, the first time I saw her it struck me queerly, the difference between her and her aunt. Mrs. Kelly is a decent sort of body, but this girl is so gentle, so refined, numbers of people have asked me who that young lady was. She speaks excellent English, writes a very pretty hand, and I am sure has read a great deal. Then"—

"All this is very well, but hardly proves her an impostor. Don't judge the poor child too hastily, aunt."

"I don't intend to! But can you explain her being confused and turning as red as fire when I questioned her about the place she came from? And see what Cousin Lu found in her room."

"Lu be hanged!" said Tom, pushing the little pocketbook angrily aside. "What business has she poking over the poor girl's things that way? I tell you, aunt"—

"Tom, Tom, be quiet! we shall be overheard. This pocketbook is a sort of diary; that is, it has a few blank leaves to be written on. And on one of these leaves"—

"Don't!" said Tom, surprised and almost dismayed at his own agitation. "Poor little soul! It's too mean to haul over her diary and things!" He shoved back his chair violently, ready to beat himself for the almost agonized desire he felt to "know the worst."

"On one of these leaves," repeated Mrs. Young, resolutely, "is written a name, Milly Westermann, and right under it, Boston, April 17, 18—. That's just three months ago. The handwriting is Maggie's—there's no mistake about that. What am I to think of that, when her aunt told me this was the first city 'the poor child ever set foot in?'"

"It's queer, but may be explained. Perhaps she wrote a friend's name. I must think it over, aunt," said Tom, as he left the room.

Once in his own chamber, he bolted the door, and lighting a cigar, sat down to think. An unpleasant frown darkened his face.

"Who got me into this scrape?" he soliloquized. "Partly my own vanity, partly a wish to quiet aunty, and make her let the girl alone. But it's dead earnest now. Little serpent! to impose upon honest folks with your baby face and soft, innocent ways! But you've met your match now, miss. I'm on your track, and if I don't find you out before this week's over"—

Tom never stopped to ask himself the reason of his excessive agitation and wrath. He only shook his head grimly three or four times, in a manner very portentous to poor Maggie, and resumed his cigar.

* * * * * * *

"What is the matter? Have they found me out? Mrs. Young is so cold to me! and for all Mr. Tom's so polite and smiling, I feel he's watching me all the time. God help me! A falsehood always brings its own punishment; but if ever a girl was tempted"—

Poor Maggie thought all this to herself, dusting the parlor mantelpiece the while as if her life depended on it. A few hot tears would fall now and then.

"I've a great mind to confess, and ease my heart of this load. If only"—

"Milly!"

"Sir!" said Maggie, turning, with a great start in the direction of the voice. Then she recollected herself, turned scarlet and pale by turns, but braced herself as only a woman can when on her self-defense, and said, quietly: "Did you call, sir?"

"Yes, and you answered," said Tom, coming forward. His voice had a pleasant, half humorous tone, but there was a gleam in his eye that was almost a threat. Not less defiant shone the light in the blue eyes looking back into his, though she dropped them immediately, with a simple:

"Did you wish anything, sir?"

"On her guard," thought Tom. "What the deuce has made her suspect? She looked fit to murder me just now." Aloud he said, carelessly: "Oh, nothing. I run down to Westbrook today, and as your uncle lives there"—

Maggie's face grew deathly white. She turned away without a word.

"As your uncle lives there," Tom went on, pretending not to notice, "I thought you might like to send some word."

"Thank you; I won't trouble you, sir," said Maggie, in a cold, haughty voice.

"Oh, no trouble," said Tom, cheerfully. "Shall I tell him you are well and happy?"

"You needn't tell him anything," said Maggie, some irritation mingling with her alarm.

"How! not a word to the old gentleman! What an undutiful niece you are, Maggie!"

Maggie struggled a moment with her tears, then took refuge in anger.

"I can manage my own affairs, sir, and send messages when I choose. Please leave me alone."

Tom stood silent a moment, then said, in a tone of cool surprise: "Oh, very well, if that's the way you feel. Excuse me for asking you." And with a brief good-morning he went out, very hot and angry inwardly, and more than ever determined to find the mystery out.

Maggie clasped her hands with a look of utter despair.

"How cruel he is! I wouldn't have thought it of him. Oh, that wicked lie, and stupid lie, too; for how could I think to pass for her niece? And I'm sure she hasn't told her brother. It's but two weeks since I came here. Oh dear, oh dear! what shall I do?"

* * * * * * *

"Tom, how late you are! Make haste and dress yourself. Dinner will be ready directly, and we have company, you know."

"What company have you?" asked Tom, pausing. He looked pale and much disturbed, but his aunt scarcely noticed this in her haste.

"Oh, only the Shaws, and a friend of theirs from Boston, a Mrs. Peters. Run up and dress yourself. I will delay dinner a few moments." Then, in a whisper: "Maggie has done so beautifully all day, I do hope she's all right. And"—

"Humph!" muttered Tom, under his breath, as he turned away. Half-way up stairs he met Maggie, who had escaped from her work a few moments to change her dress. She was very pale. It was easy to see she had been crying a good deal, but somehow she had never looked prettier, Tom thought. Her dress of blue and white striped calico was becoming to her fair complexion. She wore a jaunty white apron, and bright blue ribbons at her throat and round her pretty head. She started with a half frightened exclamation as she met Tom; but he only gave her a cool little nod, and passed on. The poor child felt her heart swell almost to breaking. Tom had always been so kind, so civil, to her. She had grown to like him so much; and now this young fellow, but six years her senior, seemed turned into her inexorable judge. She hurried on as fast as she could, pausing a moment on the kitchen stairs to wipe away her blinding tears.

As for Tom, he dressed himself in a half savage mood, feeling the stern satisfaction common to us poor mortals when intent on "doing our duty" by some unfortunate fellow creature who has offended us. How much boyish vanity and self-importance was mixed up with this feeling is difficult to tell. We only know that Tom kept repeating to himself, in an excited manner, that "she"—Maggie, presumably—should "hear of it" before the day was out. He would say nothing to his aunt—at least as yet—but that little jade should know her wickedness was discovered, and confess everything to him, Tom Fox, or he'd know the reason why.

The dinner bell rung in the midst of these meditations. Hastily concluding his toilette he went down stairs. Ere he reached the foot, he heard somebody rushing along the hall in frantic haste. It was Maggie. She shrunk back, terrified, as she encountered Tom at the foot of the stairs.

"What's up now?" asked the young man, rather sternly.

"I was taken ill—a little faint," gasped Maggie; and indeed she was deathly pale, and looked frightened out of her wits. "Please let me pass, sir," she went on. "Jane has told Mrs. Young she will wait on the table, and"—Here the tears began to flow; she wiped them away, and made a motion to pass him.

"No; come into the parlor with me," said Tom, decidedly. "I want to speak to you."

"And I want to be let alone," said Maggie, firing up, as she marked his determined look. "Let me pass, sir."

"Look here!" said Tom, taking her arm in his strong grasp, "either you come into the parlor with me, or I take you down stairs and say what I've got to say before my aunt. Take your choice now."

Poor Maggie hesitated a moment, then made a motion toward the parlor door. He understood her, and led her in.

"Dinner is all ready, sir," she murmured, faintly, as he released her arm.

"Dinner be hanged!" said Tom, vehemently. "Now, Miss Milly Westermann," in a tone of stern decision, "tell me who and what you are."

Milly gave a frightened little gasp, and was silent.

"I've been to Westbrook," Tom went on, mercilessly. "I saw that worthy old man you called your uncle—I saw his niece, Miss Maggie Reilly. Now I want to know who you are, and why you've been imposing on us all." Then, in a solemn voice, and with very little idea of what he was talking about: "Do you know what you've done? Do you know the penalty of taking another person's name that way?"

Milly was young—only seventeen. It never entered into her head that Tom might not be so hard as he seemed. Dim visions of chains and dungeon cells rose before her. She stretched out her hands to him with a little imploring cry.

"Oh, forgive me! I didn't know!" she sobbed out, and burst into an agony of tears.

"Darn it all!" thought Tom, "I might have foreseen she'd turn on the water-works." Aloud he said, in a considerably softened voice: "There, there! stop crying, Maggie—Milly, I mean. I won't be hard on you; only"—a shade of sternness in his voice again—"you must tell me everything. I'll stand your friend with my aunt, if you'll only be honest and own up."

"I will," said Milly, trying not to cry. "I wanted to tell Mrs. Young many a time, but my courage always failed me. Mr. Tom, that woman down stairs is my aunt."

"What?"

"That woman—Mrs. Peters." Somewhat composed by this time, Milly took breath, and with a simplicity that touched Tom and impressed him with her truth, told her pathetic little story from beginning to end.

"You have done very wrong, Milly, no doubt," said he, gravely, when she had finished; "but there's great excuses for you, after all. And if that old hag hadn't put it into your head"—

"Oh, don't!" cried Milly, piteously. "She isn't an old hag. She pitied me, a poor girl all alone in this great city. I was most to blame; I knew better. And I'll never forget her kindness as long as I live."

"You're a pretty good little soul, I think," said Tom, "after all that's come and gone. Dry your eyes, now—that's right—and come down stairs with me."

"Down stairs! To my aunt! Oh, Mr. Tom!"

"Yes. What else?" responded our hero. And before poor Milly could gasp out another remonstrance, he had whirled her down stairs and into the dining-room with the speed of a young locomotive.

Dinner was nearly over, and poor Mrs. Young sat trying to entertain her company, while she fretted inwardly over the absence of Maggie and Tom. Suddenly that young gentleman burst into the room, and marching straight up to a handsome lady on Mrs. Young's right hand, said, in his blandest voice: "Pray look here, madam."

Such a scream as Mrs. Peters gave when she saw the pale young lady on his arm! Further explanations were rendered almost unnecessary.

* * * * * * *

Our story grows too long. Suffice it to say that Mrs. Young forgave Milly, and retained her in her family, the young lady declining absolutely to return with her aunt. Day by day she grew in the affections of her mistress, till she seemed more like a daughter than the servant of the house. "The dearest girl in the world," Mrs. Young calls her, and some say Tom Fox is of his aunt's opinion. But that is only conjecture as yet.—*Bazar.*

Millions of Fish Distributed.

A very large amount of work has been done at the New York State fish hatchery at Caledonia, near Rochester. During the season of 1875-76, not yet closed, there have been distributed 1,460,000 salmon trout and eggs, 252,000 brook trout, 70,000 California salmon, 150,000 whitefish, besides large quantities of eggs of these fish. During the last six years there have been distributed from this single establishment 10,000,000 salmon trout eggs and fry, 10,000,000 of salmon, and 1,000,000 each of California and Kennebec salmon. In shad hatching 5,000,000 eggs were gathered and impregnated last year, a large part of which were put in the Hudson river.

A COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Opening of the Case in the United States Senate Against Secretary Belknap.

The arraignment of ex-Secretary of War Belknap before the United States Senate created much interest. The galleries and the body of the Senate chamber were crowded with spectators. All of the members of the House were present.

The Chair directed the secretary to read the return of the sergeant-at-arms on the writ issued on the fifth inst., commanding the ex-secretary to appear and answer, etc., and the secretary read as follows:

The following writ of summons addressed to Wm. W. Belknap, and the foregoing precept addressed to me, were duly served upon the said Wm. W. Belknap by delivery to, and leaving with him true and attested copies of the same, at 2,022 G street, Washington city, the residence of the said Wm. W. Belknap, on Thursday, the sixth day of April, 1876, at six o'clock and forty minutes in the afternoon of that day.

(Signed) JOHN R. FRENCH,
Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate.

The chief justice then administered the oath to the sergeant-at-arms as to the truth of the return of the writ made by him. The committee, Messrs. Edmunds and Thurman, escorted the chief justice to the supreme court room. Upon their return the Chair directed the sergeant-at-arms to make proclamation commanding Wm. W. Belknap, the respondent, to appear and answer, etc. The sergeant-at-arms made proclamation as follows: "William W. Belknap, William W. Belknap, William W. Belknap, appear and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against you by the House of Representatives of the United States."

Mr. Carpenter arose and said: "Mr. President, William W. Belknap, a private citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa, in obedience to the summons of the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment to try the articles presented against him by the House of Representatives of the United States, appears at the bar of the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, and interposes the following plea, which I will ask the secretary to read, and ask that it be filed."

The secretary then read as follows:

In the Senate of the United States, sitting as a court of impeachment, the United States of America vs. William W. Belknap, upon articles of impeachment of the House of Representatives of the United States of America of high crimes and misdemeanors, and the said William W. Belknap named in the said articles of impeachment, comes here before the honorable, the Senate of the United States, sitting as a court of impeachment, in his own proper person, and says that this honorable court ought not to have or take further cognizance of the said articles of impeachment, exhibited and presented against him by the House of Representatives of the United States, because he says that before and at the time when the said House of Representatives ordered and directed that he, the said Belknap, should be impeached at the bar of the Senate, and at the time when the said articles of impeachment were exhibited and presented against him, the said Belknap, by the said House of Representatives, he, the said Belknap, was not, nor hath he since been, nor is he now an officer of the United States, but at the said time was, ever since hath been, and now is a private citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa, and this he, the said Belknap, is ready to verify; wherefore he prays judgment whether this court can or will take further cognizance of the said articles of impeachment.

[Signed] WM. W. BELKNAP,
[ss.] United States of America, District of Columbia.

Wm. W. Belknap, being first duly sworn, on oath says that the foregoing plea, by him subscribed, is true in substance and fact. WM. W. BELKNAP.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this seventeenth day of April, 1876.

DAVID DAVIDS,
Associate Justice Supreme Court of the United States.

While the whole House appeared as prosecutors before the Senate, the prosecution is conducted by the managers selected for that purpose. The proceedings will be followed with interest.

A Murderer's Wife.

A woman about twenty-seven years of age went to the Brooklyn (N. Y.) jailand asked to see Rubenstein, the murderer of the Hebrew girl, saying that she was his wife. She was poorly clad and had with her a baby about nine months old. She looked through Rubenstein's cell door and said to him: "Don't you know me any more!" Rubenstein, who was praying, shook his head, and she went away, saying she would return the next day. The following day she went to the jail again with the child and was shown to the cell in the presence of Sheriff Daggett. The cell door was opened and Rubenstein come out into the corridor and sat on a chair. She stood in front of him and repeated the question of the previous day—"Don't you know me?" and he replied: "I don't know you." The sheriff asked the woman if she was really the wife of Rubenstein, and she replied: "Yes, I have been married to him five years. He sent me money to come on here from Poland, and I have been here ever since his imprisonment." Rubenstein refused to converse with her, and she said: "This is enough for me. This is the last time I will see this man." Half an hour later Jacob Rubenstein, Peasch's brother, came to the jail in great apparent haste, and stated that this woman was a lunatic. He went away after conversing a short time with his brother. Rubenstein, on being questioned afterward about the matter, refused to say anything about it.

Mr. and Mrs. Young.

The registering on the books at a Washington hotel of plain Mr. and Mrs. Young would never excite very much comment, but when other guests found out that Mr. Young was a son of the prophet, Brigham, and that Mrs. Young was wife No. 3, why! that put a new face upon the matter, and people felt much more interest in the lady than in the gentleman. About thirty, slender, graceful and ladylike, faultlessly dressed and wearing a charming set of features, it was difficult to imagine her sharing her husband with anybody else. She is a Philadelphian, respectably connected and well educated. Journeying across the Plains seven years ago, she met her "John," third son of Brigham. It was an unmistakable case of affinity, both were desperately in love, but John had already two Mormon helpmeets. In her creed they were no wives at all, and she wanted John; so, reaching Utah, the conditions were made. If John would put away the incompatibles, she would be Mrs. Young. John made provision for the females aforesaid; Miss —— espoused the Mormon faith and John at the same time, but coming East again she was remarried in orthodox fashion in a Gentile church. John is perfectly devoted to her, and she is extremely happy.

Counterfeit Money.

The Bankers' association of New York city prepared a list of the counterfeit bills now in circulation. The association has denounced in strong terms the inefficiency of the Secret Service department. For many months past not an arrest has been made for counterfeiting, although the "queer" makers have been working hard. The counterfeit money now circulating is of various denominations, and is not confined to the banks of any city or State. The following is a list of the bills now being passed upon the public:

New York City.—First National, $50; Central National bank, $100; Commercial, $20, $10, $5; City Bank, $20; Shoe and Leather, $20; Tradesman's, $20; State of New York, $20 and $2; Market, $20, $10, $2; Merchants', $20, $10, $5; Mechanics', $20, $10, $5; First National, $10, $2; Ninth, $20, $2; Marine, $10, $2; St. Nicholas, $2; New York Banking Association, $20.

New York State.—First National of Palmyra, $50, $2; Tioga, Oswego, $50; First, Elmira, $100; City, Utica, $20; First, Utica, $20; Oneida, $20; City National, Albany, $10; Fireman's and Merchant's, Buffalo, $10; Central National of Cherry Valley; First National, Lockport; Exchange, Lockport, $10; Farmers', Malone, $10; Highland, Newburgh, $10.

Westchester. — National, Peekskill, $10, $2; City Bank, Poughkeepsie, $10; Farmers' and Manufacturers', $10; First National, $10; First National, Poughkeepsie, $10; First National, Red Hook, $10; Flour City National bank, Rochester, $10; Central, $10; Syracuse, $10; Mutual, Troy, $10; First, Whitehall, $10; Union, Kinderhook, $2.

Pennsylvania.—First National, Philadelphia, $10; Third, $10; Sixth, $2; Lebanon, $20.

New Jersey.—First National, of Plainfield, $10.

Ohio. — First National, Cincinnati, $100; Fourth, $100; First, Canton, $5; First, Dayton, $5.

Illinois.—First National, Chicago, $5, $20; Merchants' National Bank, Chicago, $10, $5; Traders' National, $5; Third, $5; First, $5; First, Canton, $5; First, Aurora, $5; First, Paxton, $5; First, Pern, $5.

Rhode Island.—First National, Newport, $2; First National, Providence, $2; Rogers Williams' bank, $2.

Connecticut.—First National, Portland, $5; Jewett City National, $5, $2.

Massachusetts.—First National, Boston, $20, $50; Commercial National, Bedford, $50.

On the $500 greenbacks the ears on Adams' picture are not at all plain. The $50's are not well engraved, and the paper is stiff and oily and darker than the genuine, while many of the $5's are coarsely engraved.

Fashion Notes.

Jackets are all made long.
Lace parasols are little used.
Fashionable boots have round toes.
Street dresses are to be worn short.
Cream is the color for evening gloves.
The capote is the favorite hat of Paris.
Club sticks for parasols are out of style.
Plaid Windsor ties are worn by gentlemen.
The English walking hat will still be worn.
Mexican grenadine ties are pretty novelties.
Ecru colored lace is fashionable for curtains.
Half hose will be worn again by little children.
Black lace mittens will be worn in the summer.
Fashionable gloves have three and four buttons.
Foulards and cambrics are to be used for street dresses.
Basket cloths make up handsomely for walking jackets.
Most of the spring hats are profusely trimmed with flowers.
Fringes with deep netted headings will be used for trimming.
Many of the new corsages for young ladies button in the back.
White underskirts are made with deep embroidered flounces.
A great many black silk sacks have guipure lace for a trimming.
Oxidized silver clasps are used for fastening shawls and sacks.
Marguerite is the new name of the aumoniere or chatelaine pocket.
Silver neck chains and lockets are something new and pretty.
The fashionable individual butte plates are silver leaves, lined with gold.
Children's spring cloaks are cut sufficiently long to cover the whole dress.
Yellow or buff batiste suits are charmingly set off by Roman sashes and bows.
Velvet skirts will be worn under thin overskirts and corsages this spring.
Pretty ties are of soft silk, with a delicate spray embroidered in each end.
Evening gloves extend far up the arm, and have from six to twelve buttons.
The few bustles that are worn are very small at the waist and quite large below.
Black guipure polonaises or overskirts and jackets will be worn over colored skirts.

Five Years at Hard Labor.

Prof. Garland, who shot and severely wounded his wife on the thirtieth of September last, in New Brunswick, N. J., and then shot himself through the head, cut his throat, hacked his wrists, and fractured his skull with a hammer, has been sentenced to five years in State prison. Prof. Garland is an Englishman. Some twenty-five years ago he obtained work as a farm laborer in Freehold, N. J. It came to the knowledge of his employer accidentally that he could play the piano like a master. This led to his teaching classes in music first in Freehold and afterward in New Brunswick. He married a niece of ex-Mayor Conover, of New Brunswick, in which place he settled down as a teacher of music. He was organist for several churches in succession; she was a leading choir singer. Garland was very successful with his conservatory of music and music store until a few years ago, when discord arose in his family. Mrs. Garland had him bound over to keep the peace a few months before the tragedy occurred. A separation was arranged for. Mrs. Garland was packing up her things preparatory to leaving, when he appeared before her pistol in hand.

A Light Punishment.

A writer in the *Galaxy*, speaking of the brutal treatment of American sailors in American ships, relates this story: It is only a few years since a lieutenant in the United States navy was actually tried by court martial at Charlestown, Mass., for having caused the death of two (or three) of his men—a dead sailor, more or less, is a small matter—by an ingenious device of his own invention; to wit, a kind of sentry box built over the escape pipe, where the luckless culprit was allowed to take a Turkish bath until it graciously pleased his superior to consider him "done." Two (or three) patients, through culinary negligence, were overdone; the consequence whereof was a court martial, and a conviction, too. Yea, even a sentence of several months' suspension from the service and of his pay! He survived; but it was an awful lesson to him and all experimental philosophers.

A RUDE AWAKENING.

Painful Experiences of a Pennsylvania Party Seeking Gold in the Black Hills.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* prints extracts from a letter addressed by John J. Davis, of Hyde Park, to his wife, Mr. Davis having been one of a party of men who recently left that section to obtain gold in the Black Hills. He writes from Laramie, Wyoming Territory. Having seen enough of the golden dream at Cheyenne to assure him that it was a delusion, he left the expedition and proceeded at once to procure employment as best he could, leaving his companions to the pursuit of the golden phantom. He says:

"We all arrived at Cheyenne, Thursday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and if I ever saw a poverty stricken place in my life, this beats them all. The first thing I did was to find out the news of the Black Hills, and it did not take me half an hour to make up my mind that it was not the place for me. There are about four hundred people in Cheyenne; they have been there about seven weeks trying to get to the Hills, but have been forced to return, owing to the snow. It is twenty feet deep on the Hills as far as they got, and what is beyond that they don't know. There are also many at Cheyenne who have been to the Hills and endured the hardships, and have not made gold enough to pay for their flour, and returned dead broke—without a cent in the world, and broken hearted. The accounts of the Black Hills published in the Pennsylvania papers are frauds, as I will prove further in my letter, and a letter by a Welsh lawyer that resides at Laramie City, where I am now stopping. In Cheyenne our party from Scranton had to pay a dollar a day each for board, and sleep on the bare floor, not knowing when they can get to the Hills. I wished them good-bye, and begun to think where I should strike out, for they charge eleven cents a mile fare on the cars. So I came to Laramie City, which is forty-seven miles from Cheyenne; fare, $5.20. We got snow-bound, and I did not get here till Friday night. There were four feet of snow when I came in the city. The first thing I heard here in the morning was a boiler explosion in the rolling-mill, killing eight men on the spot, among them a man named Riley, from Scranton. I am promised a job at the mill when the inquest is over."

The writer then goes on to give the opinions of persons with whom he has spoken relative to the Black Hills, and all agree that the affair is "the biggest humbug in the world." He says those who went from Pennsylvania will "come back in a crowd and hang the leaders who induced them to go from Scranton. It stands to reason that if gold was so abundant in the Hills, men would not be laboring for $1.70 a day on the railroads in and around Cheyenne, when they might make their fortunes." He adds that if any more intend going they had better remain at home, "unless they want to starve to death."

A Terrible Tale.

The testimony before the United States House committee on expenditures in the Interior department disclosed a condition of affairs at the government lunatic asylum more horrible than can easily be believed. The principal witness was Geo. M. Daw, at one time a so

NORTH CAROLINIA

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., May 17, 1876.

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Communications relative to any of the Interests of the Month, and particularly Information relative to the Crops, solicited.

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TWELVE SACRED DUTIES.

Among the duties of the Republican party, for the performance of which it stands pledged before the world, are the following:

1. To preserve the national Union, and prevent the disciples of the Calhoun doctrine of States Rights from obtaining power.

2. To maintain the Constitution, and enforce the laws, in a spirit of justice.

3. To protect every citizen, and secure to him the enjoyment of his political rights and privileges.

4. To make freedom a reality, by securing to all law-abiding citizens, freedom of speech; freedom of the press; freedom of the ballot.

5. To provide a liberal system of education, by establishing Free Schools throughout the land.

6. To remove as far as possible, all class or race prejudices, and to develop a spirit of rivalry, having for its basis, merit and manhood.

7. To secure economy in the public expenditures, an honest collection of the revenues, and a faithful and impartial performance of public duty.

8. To reduce the burdens of taxation by a national system of retrenchment, by the protection and encouragement of home industry, and by a sound system of currency.

9. To elevate the working man, by setting a good example in the employment and payment of labor.

10. To encourage and develop the agricultural interests of the nation, by a wise and liberal system of internal improvements, that will benefit the people and protect them from monopolies.

11. To retain, for honest and industrious settlers, the public lands, and to encourage emigration to the West and South, by liberal homestead laws.

12. To establish fraternal feeling between the North and South, by making both sections mutually dependent upon each other; by enacting equitable laws; and by fostering and rewarding that spirit of loyalty which begets true patriotism, and on which the future safety of the Union depends.

These are among the sacred duties of the Republican party. To rightly perform them, will require, in the future, as in the past, the hearty co-operation of good men everywhere. No local jealousies should come between the citizen and these sacred duties. Men who have proven unfaithful to the people and to their trusts, must be laid aside; but the great party of liberty and justice must not be sacrificed. Its banners must be borne aloft in triumph, and its principles interwoven in our laws and civilization. Its past record is a record of human fidelity to the noblest attributes of humanity. It reads like a chapter of Scripture—rich in wisdom; full of earnest pleadings for Divine justice. To destroy such a party, in order to correct a few faults, or to satisfy private malice, would be to blot out the sun, because a few spots have been discovered on its surface. Purify the party; select the best men for office; strengthen it in every weak point; make it again, a living, vitalizing power in the land; and it will become the inspiration that shall lead the nations of the world to a higher plane of civilization.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The World's Fair in America, commemorative of the hundredth year of our national life, was opened at Philadelphia on the 10th inst. The day was pleasant, and over 200,000 people were present at the Exhibition. The Inauguration exercises were begun by the playing of a variety of national airs by the orchestra of Theodore Thomas. Bishop Simpson offered prayer. Whittier's Centennial Hymn was sung and Wagner's Grand March was played, both producing a powerful impression. John Welsh, President of the Board of Finance, formally presented the buildings to Gen. Hawley, President of the Commission, who in turn presented them to the President of the United States. A cantata by Sidney Lanier was sung, and President Grant declared the Exhibition open. The President and invited guests then passed through the Main and Machinery Buildings, and the machinery was started by the President and Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, who is on a visit to this country.

DR. HOWERTON.

Dr. W. H. HOWERTON, Secretary of State, has thoroughly vindicated himself from the grave charges made against him by the Raleigh *News* and other Democratic papers. He shows by vouchers and affidavits that his whole transaction in the matters charged was legitimate, honorable and truthful. He has completely crushed his assailants. It is a scandal and a shame that either for vindictive or partisan purposes any man or newspaper should thus attempt to vilify and ruin the reputation and character of our public men. We will publish his card in our next issue.

Speaker KERR, it is said, has determined to resign his position immediately, owing to the advice of physicians, requiring absolute rest. He will also resign his seat in Congress at the close of the present session, so that his successor can be elected this fall.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

If any doubt remained that the sole purpose of the numerous Congressional investigations now in course of procedure is the manufacture of political capital, and not the exposure and reform of abuses in the public service, such doubt will be completely removed by the action of the Democratic House yesterday in sanctioning secret sessions of the various investigating committees and in authorizing the withholding of their reports according as the interests of the party shall dictate. The question whether the investigations shall be secretly or publicly conducted was brought before the House in a resolution offered by Mr. Hale, of Maine, requiring publicity in every case. It was at once made a party question, and the defeat of Mr. Hale's proposition, which was supported by the solid Republican vote was followed by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Morrison, making it discretionary with the committees to hold public or secret sessions—in short, establishing the star-chamber policy. Mr. Morrison's resolution was adopted by a strict party vote, and the committees were thus given full license to run their slander-mills in the dark and peddle out the grists in such shape as will best serve the party purpose.

HARD UP FOR WITNESSES.

Occasionally a lunatic finds his way to the Democratic Committee room at Washington. A short time since one of these addled-brained individuals was placed upon the stand. He was the possessor of a State secret, that, once told, would blow the Republican camp sky high. Gradually he approached the fatal revelation. It was none other than that President Grant had called upon him at midnight and begged him not to appear before the committee. Here was a grand bonanza; but it faded from sight when the witness declared that his door was locked, he was in bed, and that Grant's spirit came in at the window. The committee could have been purchased cheap. They thought, or the Democratic members did, that they had caught the President at last, but when they discovered that they had only got his spirit and that from the lips of a lunatic, they dropped the pursuit and discharged the witness. What next? When the jail and the asylum fails to convict from what source will these Bourbon inquisitors procure the desired evidence?

THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The most positive policy of the present administration has been its system of Indian treatment. The policy has attracted a great deal of personal attention from the President, whose prime object in adopting it was to remove all the wild tribes into the Indian Territory as a permanent home where they were to be educated and civilized by the different christian denominations in the land.

This scheme has been in a measure successful; but the recent passage of the bill by the House, transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, is looked upon by some as a check to the present system. The bill transfers the entire Bureau to the Military and places the retired army officers in charge of the civil service of the same. It passed the House by a large majority, but the indications are that it will not get through the Senate, and even should it be sanctioned by that body, it may be made a dead letter by the veto of the President, who is opposed to the measure on the grounds that it is not consonant with his peace policy.

Mr. MORTON, in the Senate, disposed of the last Democratic slander, which arraigned him before the country for the embezzlement of $250,000 of public money, and very effectual and confusing to the authors of the libel was the disposition. The money was borrowed from the General Government to organize the military of Indiana at a time when the Democrats who were in temporary ascendancy were attempting to tie his hands as Governor and carry the State out of the Union. A subsequent investigation by this Democratic Legislature showed that his accounts were correct to a cent.

Near six months gone, yet nothing has been done by a Democratic House except to conduct expensive investigations in the vain hope that some act of Republican dishonesty may be discovered that will add to Democratic capital in the coming Presidential campaign. It is said that the printing and binding of the testimony taken before the Naval Committee will cost at least $100,000, and will cover about 20,000 pages. This is but one of many investigations that are now pending. Thus, while preaching economy, the Democrats are practicing extravagance, and this while the nation is suffering for legislation that has been too long delayed.

Among the best men of both parties in Congress there is a strong opposition to the present system of Star Chamber investigation now being pressed by many of the Committees. There is a demand that the Committee room doors be thrown open to the public and the truth in its naked simplicity be made known. At present, unclean rumors are constantly being whispered through the keyholes of the Committee rooms, for the purpose of stimulating the popular appetite for scandal, and this condition of things has begun to excite pretty general nausea among all fair-minded men.

STATE TREASURER.

Among the many names suggested for the office of State Treasurer none strikes us so favorably as that of W. L. CHERRY, Esq., of Pitt. He is a gentleman of sterling character, of fine ability and possesses every requisite to fill the office and perform its duties.

A Cabinet meeting has decided that original papers and documents cannot be passed even temporarily from its custody to that of investigating committees. This decision is in compliance both with law and long established precedent.

A correspondent from Washington City writes saying: Nearly one million dollars in silver coin has been paid out for the redemption of the fractional currency. The small paper money has become so scarce here as to inconvenience business men, and the banks are paying one per cent., in coin or greenbacks for it. Some of the merchants became so hard pressed for small change as to be forced into the ingenious ruse of tearing one-dollar notes in twain and presenting them at the Treasury for redemption. In this way considerable fractional currency was secured.

An exchange mentions the case of a man who has been lying in one position for nine years. We did not learn whether he was an old-line Democratic editor.

Very suggestive, is it not? The present Confederate House at Washington investigating war expenditures made necessary by their own rebellion. And that too, just eleven years after the war closed.

A kiss on the forehead means reverence.—*Ex.*

That may be, but our Devil says there is no fun in it worth remembering.

UNCLE SAM has again set us all a good example by paying off of his indebtedness, during the month of April, $2,781,-64.181.

CORRESPONDENCE

From Nixonton.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Thinking you would like to hear from our section, I drop a line (as the angler said to the fish) to inform you that everything is lovely and the gosling is suspended to a considerable attitude with one exception. Money is as scarce as clear consciences, and is hard to get hold of as the hair on a bald head; but the children of Ceres are progressing finely in their avocations.

The corn is looking out for another ear and the cotton presents fair prospect of another shirt. Our Town is not disturbed by an over rush of business, but calm, quiet and serene she sits upon the margin of our beautiful little river clothed in the verdant foliage of her stately elms. Her quietude, however is disturbed two or three days in each week by the hum of wheels and bustle of steam proceeding from the lumber and grist mills of A. H. White & Co. which makes as good flour and meal as any mill in the country, and lumber both good and cheap. We have a nice little seine which is fished by some one or another of our citizens which is the occasion of frequent stews among our neighbors. Although times are dull our worthy townsmen J. B. Cartwright has just returned from purchasing a fresh supply of goods, and our Banks still keeps open. We also have a fine school carried on under the supervision and instruction of Mr. Lawrence, who has considerable experience in that line of business.

Yours Respectfully
ECNERWAL.

Hon. F. W. Bell for Congress.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Soon after the rebellion when it took men with patriotism and courage of the first order to raise the Stars and Stripes in the South, F. W. Bell, surrounded on all sides by the arrogant Democracy with all their wealth, intelligence, and respectability, in defiance of their sneers, jeers, and attempts at ostracism, he hoisted the red, white and blue. Since that long to be remembered day when the old flag was handed out of the window, he has identified himself with the republicans and been their leader in this county.

He is indomitable; fire proof, and a perfect terror to the Democracy. If to be the first to raise the union flag in his county after the late rebellion; if laboring zealously day and night in a just cause; if remaining steadfast to the infallible principles, of republicanism entitle a man to congressional honors; I say, Mr. Editor if these entitle a man to high regards, surely there are none in the District more worthy than Sheriff Bell. Should he be nominated, Bertie will give the republicans 800 majority. H.

COLERAINE, N. C. May 9th 1876.

The True Doctrine.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

I was forcibly impressed with the position you took in your editorial last week. It is the right ground. The law should be respected and enforced. The peace and safety of society, the property and lives of the citizens all demand that the supremacy and the majesty of the law be vindicated, and those who have the moral courage to *practice* as well as teach this doctrine, ought to be, and must be, sustained.

I repeat it, let the law be observed and enforced. Let this be done through its proper officers, and let a public sentiment be educated and strengthened in this vindiction and not only will the ends of justice be better secured but the moral tone of society will be elevated and the public peace and society will be better protected.

These are vital questions and they cannot be too seriously pondered over.

May 15th, 1876. CITIZEN.

Sir John Franklin.

History possesses fewer examples of more heroic bearing and self sacrificing efforts for the advancement of the material interests of mankind than that exhibited by this noble martyr in his excertions to make a discovery, which if accomplished, would open to the worldadvantages beyond computation. But how insignificant are geographical discoveries when compared with those that benefit the human organization, showing how in this life enemies may be vanquished how the brain may be invigorated and rendered capable of grasping the most abstruse questions, whether scientific, commercial or mechanical. This can never be the case while the body is enfeebled by disease. The blood must be healthy, all machinery of body must be in perfect working order, otherwise the brain is weak and total incompeteney to grasp the great issue of life is the result.

Such a discovery has been made by Dr. Tutt in his celebrated Liver Pills. They have accomplished more good to the human family than could ever have been attained by the success of Sir John Franklin. 48—2t.

There is something peculiarly taking about the new silver coins. But they manifest a decided proclivity to the pocket, and stick, when they get there a good deal better than some of the postage stamps. The only trouble about the new money is that it is so hard to get. It comes in dribbles, instead of raining down in a shower so heavy that nobody can gobble it up, and nobody will want to.

Bible Riddle.

There is a perfect key to the following riddle in each of the stanzas. Some knowledge of the Old Testament is necessary in order to solve it:

The Lord made Adam out of dust,
But thought it best to make me first;
So I was made before the man,
To answer God's most holy plan.

My body He did make complete,
But without legs, or arms, or feet;
My ways and action did control,
And in me put a living soul.

A living being I became—
'Twas Adam who gave me my name;
Thence from his presence I withdrew,
No more of Adam ever knew.

I did my Maker's laws obey,
From them I never went astray;
Thousands of miles I go with fear,
And seldom on the earth appear.

But God did something in me see,
And put a living soul in me—
A soul which my God did claim,
And took from me that soul again.

And, when from me that soul had fled,
I was the same as when first made;
And, without hands, or feet, or soul,
I travel now from pole to pole.

I labor now both day and night—
To fallen man I give great light;
Thousands of people, young and old
Will, by death, great light behold.

No fear of death doth trouble me,—
True happiness I can never see,—
To heaven I can never go,
Nor sink, in death, to hell below.

The Scripture I cannot believe,—
If right or wrong, I can't conceive;
Although my name therein is found,
They are to me an empty sound.

And now my friends, these lines you'll read,
And search the Scriptures with all speed,
And, if my name you don't find there,
I'll think it strange, I do declare.

Among other national changes in Japan, it is now announced by a late proclamation, that the six regular resting-days of each month are hereafter abolished, and that the number of resting days is reduced to four a month, which are made to correspond with the Christain Sabbath. The Japanese are also adopting the custom of using the latter part of Saturday for rest and recreation. It is said that all the foreigners in Japan are delighted with this new arrangement.

A terrific explosion of Dynamite occurred in the Magazine of a railroad company in the vicinity of New York, Saturday night. The material was used for blasting in the Bergen tunnel, just outside the city. The explosion aroused all New York, and researches showed houses within a radius of two miles injured by it. Near the scene the distruction of property was very great. One man was killed.

The Cuban insurgents are again making it warm for the Spaniards in the Ever Faithful Isle. They have recently burned several extensive estates, besides capturing and burning a train of cars between two strong garrisoned stations within a short distance of each other. They may be said to display a burning zeal in their cause.

Among the attractions of the Centennial will be three hundred and fifty live alligators, from Louisiana, ranging in length from six inches to thirteen feet. The latter is supposed to be one hundred and fifty years old. In the collection is a small mean looking one named "Ned," who has learned to stand on his hind legs, dance "juba" and play various tricks. He is only three years old, and if this precocious thing keeps on he will learn to ride the bare back act in a circus before long.

Randolph County, West Virginia, has sent a block of coal twenty feet in length to the Centennial. The bed of coal from which it was taken is said to be thirty eight feet thick, and underlies an area of 800 square miles, sufficient fuel to warm the firesides of all New England for a century.

When is music like oysters? When there is a quart eat.

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MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. L. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 9.

AGENTS,

NEW BOOK,

Which in thrilling interest, sterling merito elegance and cheapness, has absolutely nl equal. It is "THE THING" for the Centennia period—takes on sight.

The *North American Review* says it is "deserving of *unqualified* praise; we anticipate for it an extensive popularitiy"; the *Dubuque Times* says "Just such work as thousands of the American People will be glad to possess": the *Detroit Advertiser* calls it *preferable to any yet published*." Any active man or woman of good address insured large profits and steady work for a year. For full particulars, address J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, New York. 45 8.

Commissioners Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of County Commissioners for Pasquotank County, will meet at the Court House in the town of E. City on the 4th Monday in May 1876, (being the 22nd day of the month) and set two days, for the purpose of revising the tax lists and valuation reported to them for 1876, and otherwise complete the List. At which time and place, any and all persons having any complaint, as to the valuation of their property, or the amount of tax charged against them, can appear and be heard by the Board in regard thereto. Any failing to list with the Assessors in their Township before they return their list to this Board, can do so by applying to this Board, up to the 1st Monday in July next. After 1st Monday in July next, ther will be liable to double Tax, and Fifty Dollars fine, or 30 days imprisonment. The Commissioners must enforce the law.

P. JOHN.
Chm'n Board Co'ty Com.

May 3.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar,	12,50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

POLITICAL.

Republican State Convention, 1876.

The next Union Republican State Convention for the nomination o Governor and other State officers will be held in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12TH, 1876

at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of e gates from each county equal to twice the number of its representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly.

We cordially invite all Republican Electors, and other voters, without regard to past party affiliations or differences, who favor the humane provisions of our Homestead and other exemption laws, who favor the establishment of a system of free schools that will meet the wants of the masses of our people; and also all those who are opposed to the revolutionary schemes of the late fraudulent Convention, which proposes amendments to our State Constitution, to co-operate with us in our efforts to put good men in office and retain for North Carolina an honest and efficient State administration.

Let us all in this centennial year of the anniversary of the birth of this Great Republic renew our pledges of devotion and fealty to the Union.

THOS. B. KEOCH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary,
State Rep. Ex. Committee.

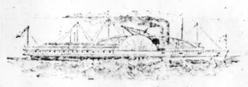
Call For the National Republican Convention.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the City of Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the conventions for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud, who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful, and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest, who are opposed to imparting the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor, who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confined to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the Constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN,
Chm'n, Rep. Nat. Com.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Sec.

HOME LINE.



Semi-Weekly Line
between
NORFOLK, VA.,
AND ELIZABETH CITY
AND HERTFORD, N. C.

The Fast Sailing Steamer

Helen Smith;

Will leave D. D. Simmons's Wharf, Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. for the above named places; via Distant Swamp Canal; reaching E. City at 5 P. M., and Hertford same night.

RETURNING,

leaves Hertford every Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Elizabeth City every Thursday and Sunday at 5 A. M.; arriving at Norfolk 3 P. M.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Fare from Hertford or E. City to Norfolk, $1 30. Meals 50c. each, extra.

Freight carried at LOWEST RATES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
Agents at E. City.

H. H. SKINNER,
Agent at Hertford,
ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.
May-3.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! Two old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $-500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys. Say what paper you read this in, and address, W. F. JOHN & BARNES, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois.

Box 2,044. 23-1y.

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly and ratified the 17th day March, 1875, I will expose to public sale before the Court House door in E. City, N. C., the tracts and lots of land described in the following list; on June the 5th, 1876.

A lot of land in Salem township, containing 326 acres, owner unknown. Said piece of land is known as the Commander farm.

A lot of land in Salem township, containing 100 acres; the property of Wm. Grumbein.

A lot of land in Salem township, containing 140 acres, the property of Geo. H. Brown.

A lot of land in Nixonton township, containing 10 acres belonging to F. M. Godfrey and others, whose names are unknown.

A lot of land in Nixonton township, containing 256 acres, formerly a part of the Perry farm, now the property of Mr. Larkins.

A lot of land in Nixonton township, containing 100 acres, the property of A. Montgomery.

A lot of land in Nixonton township containing 150 acres, and formerly part of the Perry farm and to be sold as the property of Thomas Steck.

One house and lot in Nixonton township, the property of Ann Underwood.

One house and lot in E. City, the property of Osborn Bell.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Lafayette Blount.

One town lot in E. City, the property of W. H. Fuller.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Geo. F. Steele.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Wm. F. Griffin.

One town lot in E. City, the property of Jas. Gatlin.

Ten town lots in E. City, the property of Hosler & Egolf.

One lot of land in Providence township, containing 600 acres, the property of Wiley Riddick.

JOHN T. PRICE, Sheriff.

May 2nd, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHUFAS and JAPAN PEAS.

THE introduction of these crops throughout the South will enable us to keep our stock and fill our smoke-houses as cheaply as it can be done at the West. The chufa is planted in a ridge like potatoes, yields on common land 200 bushels per acre of the richest feed, unequaled for fattening hogs, poultry—and children. One acre will fatten more hogs than ten acres of the best corn, besides furnishing grazing all summer. For the truth of these claims we refer to U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture Washington, or to any agricultural paper in the south. Price by mail postage paid, 20c a package, 40c a pint, 75c a quart, by express $1 a peck, $3.5 per bushel.

The Japan Pea fully established its merits several years ago, and is now in universal demand. It grows upright like a cotton stalk, is cultivated like corn, and yields from 150 to 30 bushels an acre on ordinary land. Stock of all kinds relish it and thrive highly on it without other feed. Also excellent for table use. By mail postage paid, 15c a package, 30c a pint 50c a quart. By express, $3 per peck, $17 per bushel. These seed are so scarce and costly that we cannot make any discount to wholesale dealers or granges.

When Southern planters grow their own stock-feed and fatten their own hogs we shall hear no more of hard times and "middle men" for this will put an end to both. If you fear to invest largely, it will cost but a trifle to try these seeds, and, unless your experience differs from all others you will be forever thankful for the trial.

Address, A. F. WHITE & CO.,
March 31 '76-2t. Nashville, Tenn.

SEE HERE. If you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs! Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1850. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest prices. Send for some of these, Trunk Full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 30; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Letters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Mormon Masonry Exposed, 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. Illustrated, 50c; How to write like Lincoln, 25c; How to amuse an evening Party, 30c; Dancing made easy, 60c; How Gamblers win 25c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 50c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 20c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 20c; &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circular. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliable," Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY ces. Why pay double prices? You can buy $15 worth of goods for $10. Why not do it. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for 3 years has sold really valuable goods worth $1 50 to $3 at a fixed price of only ONE DOLLAR. We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers. In these times it pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1 50 to $3 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list. We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying. Over 78,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale. We need agents everywhere. We cannot give any idea here of our business. Our 32 page circular will tell the entire story. Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons. You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address once H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE 33 Ironsides St., Boston, Mass.

THE North Carolinian

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and the Best Interests of the First District of North Carolina.

HOME LINE.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1ST, 1869 AND HAS NEVER MISSED AN ISSUE.

It is fearless and independent in its utterances and bold in its advocacy of the principles of the Republican Party. It is a live, progressive and wide awake newspaper, and is worthy the support and patronage of Republicans especially, and of all who desire to see the boundless material resources of the District fully developed in particular. Subscribe for it and increase its circulation for it is calculated to do incalculable good.

TERMS:

Two Dollars and ten cents in advance which includes the payment of postage.

Address PALEMON JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

L. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Samuel Plymouth, N. C.

23-1yr

HOGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

Parker's Hog and Chicken Cholera Cure

A certain Preventative and speedy Cure for Cholera and all kindred diseases in hogs and chickens.

Single box	$1 00
Six Boxes	5 00
Twelve Boxes	9 00

Thousands of Farmers

in Pitt, Edgecombe, Greene, Lenoir, Wilson and Nash counties testify to its efficacy.

TESTIMONIALS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Address, E. J. PARKER, Proprietor,
42-4t. Toisnot, N. C.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,
GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

25-6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
AND
CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
SHAWLS.
LACE POINT
AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Towel
White Good great variety.
Honey Comb Quilting for suits.
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 127 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 372 pages, a private counselor on the married and unmarriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, 125 latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without, on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and given to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

PURE TEAS—IN SEALED PACKAGES,

Direct from China and Japan.

DELIVERED AT YOUR OWN DOOR, fresh from the GARDENS of their GROWTH

Imported direct by

THE

Wells Tea Company

201 FULTON, STREET, N. Y.

The difficulty of getting pure Teas of really fine quality in the United States, has induced THE WELLS TEA COMPANY to ship their Teas in sealed packages direct from the gardens in which they are grown, and as a further guarantee of their being delivered in their genuine state, they entrust the sale of them only to reliable Agents—the name of the nearest Agent to you is printed at the foot of this advertisement—so that the Teas pass through none but responsible hands, and will be delivered at your own door as fresh as when they left the gardens of China and Japan; the price also is printed on each package, so that no error can occur.

Everybody buys Tea.

Everybody wishes to buy it at first hands—the best qualities at the lowest prices.

Everybody desires—when they find a Tea suitable to their tastes—to be certain of getting the same article always.

You can have all these advantages by buying of

THE

Wells Tea Company.

Because they import their own Teas, and sell them at wholesale prices—without the six or eight intermediate profits usually charged.

Because the quality is better at the price than is sold by any other house.

Because their long experience in China and Japan enables them to make better selections than ordinary Dealers—and to import them with greater advantages.

Because they absolutely guarantee the quality of all their goods—and keep them to one invariable standard, so that you can always rely on them.

Because they do business for cash only—and therefore make no extra profit from good customers to cover losses by bad debts.

Because their agents are responsible and reliable men—who deliver Teas precisely as received from the Company.

Because having once tried these Teas, you will not need to go elsewhere hereafter.

WANTED—A Druggist, or other first-class merchant, in every town and city in the United States, to whom will be given the SOLE AGENCY for that locality.

Address, for terms and full particulars,

THE WELLS TEA CO.,
201 Fulton Street, N. Y.
P. O. Box 4560. 42

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where; and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the susceptibility of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built from Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement in putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has one building, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood. Where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, fourtenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, but having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.
Elizbet City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAME,

BLIND

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot Plast

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17. 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ Hon. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, of Camden, is looming up as a candidate for Secretary of State.

☞ The old farmer who once said: "There are two tasks in this world to one do," spoke it with more truth than elegance.

☞ One of the happiest and most independent of human occupations is that of an intelligent farmer, whose land is paid for and who keeps out of debt.

☞ Some people are always ready for a personal controversy. Their bump of combativeness is always in a state of chronic inflammation and they enjoy nothing so much as strife.

☞ Wm. J. MUNDEN, Esq., of Mount Hermon, sends us a stalk of wheat measuring 5 feet and 3 inches. It is of the "Prolific" variety and was sown on the 10th of November. Who can beat it?

☞ We should be glad to have local correspondents in every village where the NORTH CAROLINIAN circulates. We cheerfully publish items from all quarters when any one takes the trouble to send them to us.

☞ We have read the first number of the *North Carolina Farmer*, a monthly Agricultural paper just started at Raleigh. It is filled with interesting matter, especially useful to farmers. Sample copies may be had at the Drug Store of J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.

☞ The points referred to by "Citizen" are "vital questions." They are not only fundamental to true Christian progress, but they are among the cap stones of civilization. Every interest of society demand that no encouragement be given to anything tending to lead back to barbarism.

☞ The *Albemarle Times* is sounding the key note of the Bourbon Democracy in the campaign of this District. It is to draw the color line, to incite race prejudices. It would seem that the Democracy want supremacy—absolute despotic control of the colored man—to make him powerless in politics and in the courts of law, so that they can re-establish their old time control of his labor as far as it is possible after the abolishment of property in man.

☞ Our cotemporary seems to enjoy dreaming. It is innocent. Possibly his readers are interested in his fitful flights of fancy. Who has a right to complain? But when he allows disappointed Republicans to use his columns for the purpose of venting their spleen, he is manifesting a willingness to oblige beyond what we can consent to do. Indeed, in several cases, we have respectfully declined. No man can use the NORTH CAROLINIAN for any such purpose.

☞ A swarm of bees—genuine Hyblas—have recently taken possession of a quiet corner in the house of our learned and scientific friend, F. S. PROCTOR, Esq., and are busily at work laying up a golden store of sweetness. This is universally recognized as a sign of good luck, and we regard it as a significant omen, that our friend's colossal theories, which have heretofore been received with less faith than incredulity, are about to be (no pun intended,) sweetened by public acceptance and approbation.

☞ Through the politeness of Mr. TREAT, the gentlemanly Superintendent, we have been shown through the canning factory of Messrs. MAULTBY & EDWARDS, just established in this place. This establishment employs about twenty hands in the canning business, and more than that number in procuring the raw material. From 300 to 500 bushels of clams can be prepared for market daily. In addition to canning clams, these gentlemen are prepared to can, in their season, oysters, green corn, vegetables and fruits—all on an extensive scale. Connected with the business of canning, is also that of manufacturing and labeling the cans. This enterprise in our midst, will afford a large market, at remunerative prices, for articles of products very abundant here, but one heretofore, having but a limited sale. Thousands of dollars will be brought into this community from this business, and we wish the gentlemen engaged in it much success.

☞ What is our orderly and quiet town coming to? First, an assault on the editor of one paper, and then an invasion of the sanctum of the other! On Thursday morning of last week, very soon after the editor of the *Economist* had taken his seat in his "editorial chair" his office was unceremoniously entered by a well-known gentleman of the city and the following dialogue occurred:

Gentleman: "I demand the name of the author of this article in your paper?"

Editor: "Which article do you refer to?"

Gentleman: Pointing to the one signed "Medicus" in last weeks paper. "This one."

Editor: "George W. Cobb."

Gentleman: "No, I am mistaken. I mean the one signed "Justice."'

Editor: "Dr. Greenleaf."

Here the "interview" ended. The gentleman retired satisfied, having learned who it is that furnishes "aid and comfort' to the enemy, and who the defeated, in their extremity, are obliged to call upon to justify and defend them! But the serious question is: Have'nt editors any rights that disappointed individuals are bound to respect?

☞ At the meeting of the Republicans Executive Committee of this District held at Plymouth yesterday, Dr. P. JOHN, of Pasquotank and Hon. J. J. MARTIN, of Martin, were elected Delegates to the National Convention at Cincinati, and JOHN R. PAGE, of Chowan and GEORGE MAC DONALD, of Washington, Alternates. The District Convention for nominating a candidate for Congress will be held at Edenton on the 22nd of June.

☞ We have advocated the erection of factories at this place because we are satisfied they will pay. Right here where the raw material can be abundantly raised, a Cotton Factory could be made profitable. We see that the factories established in Georgia and other sections of the South are declaring from 10 to 15 per cent dividends on the capital stock. We have had men of means here looking at the prospects, but the universal objection has been, "You have no railroad and telegraph." This fact has kept and is still keeping men and capital from coming here. *We must have the railroad.* We are glad to announce that the work on the local subscriptions is still progressing and other matters of importance are being arranged.

☞ The Baptist church was well filled on Friday evening by all classes of our citizens, who were anxious to hear the performance of the little Orphans under the charge of Rev. J. H. Mills, from the Orphan Asylum at Oxford. Before the exercises commenced, Mr. Mills explained the purposes and objects of the Institution and gave a detailed account of its management. The singing and declamation of the Orphans were exceptionally good for persons so young, especially when it is considered that their environment in early life was so unfavorable to any sort of culture. Many eyes grew dim, and many heart: throbbed with tender pity, as these little creatures, parentless, homeless, and poor, wholly dependent on the cold charity of the world, recited in affecting song and declamation the story of their desolate fate. Our people showed their generosity, and their interest in Mr. Mills' work by a generous contribution of more than a hundred dollars at the close of the performance. The Asylum at Oxford is under the peculiar care and patronage of the Masonic fraternity in this State, but children are admitted, without reference to whether their fathers were Masons or not. No inquiries are made either as to the sectarian bias of the children or their parents. All children between certain ages taken in, who are in a state of destitution and want. We commend Mr. Mills and his mission to the generous consideration of all christians, and humane people everywhere.

Local Briefs:

Some *fowl* fiend is making a living in the suburbs by stealing chickens.—He who stops advertising because the times are hard, is like a man who puts out the light in his lantern because it is dark.—The preacher who said: "We'll sing the three first verses," evidently meant the "first three verses."—It is suggested that if some folks desire to do something extraordinary to celebrate the Centennial year they had better pay their debts.—There is a project on foot for taking a vote as to who is the laziest man in town, and the general opinion is that but very little money will be spent by the different candidates to secure their election to the distinguished position,—Flies are beginning to "walk into the parlor."—Lieut. WALTON is spending some time here. He is having his vessel repainted, etc—DETRICK, at the "Albemarle Saloon" keeps the purest and best liquors in the city.—Mayor BRADFORD will assume the official robes of office on Monday evening next.—A number of our citizens expect to visit the Centennial during the season.—Capt. HARNEY, Dr. SPEED, F M. COOK and W. M. EHRINGHAUS, attended the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Raleigh last week.

Local Port-Folio.

The game of fortune—shuffle the cards as you will, spades must win. The parent of wisdom—knowledge. Soon parted—the money and hair of a fool. A good warm coloring—the brown on a breakfast roll.

Neighboring Counties.

GATES.—Hardy Cross, Esq., aged 74 years, married on the 5th inst.

DARE.—Superior Court at Manteo this week. Several of the lawyers from Elizabeth City in attendance.

BERTIE.—John W. Sessoms, of Colerraine, has been pardoned. He arrived home on the 10th inst.—Burwell Newsom will be hung at Windsor on the 23d. The *Times* says: The execution will be private, the number of persons present being limited by law. The gallows has not yet been put up. We understand Burwell professes a readiness to die and declares he has made his peace with God.

HERTFORD.—Mr. Allen Beverly, a highly respected citizen, aged about 76 years, died a few days ago. The Methodist District Conference convened with the Church at Harrittsville on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th inst. Prominence was given to religious exercises, during the whole session, which resulted in the revival of much religious feeling of some accessions to the church. The church at Hertford in Perquimans was not represented, owing, it was stated, to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever in that section and the consequent unwillingness of parents or relations to leave their families or connections.—At a municipal election held in the town of Windsor on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Commissioners: Leonard Hollowman, J. A. Anderson and Charles Skinner. The present incumbent was re-elected Mayor.

Business Locals.

Fowler has just received a new lot of calico—go see them.

Buy your shoes of Fowler—large lot to select from and low prices.

Mission School, Sunday at 3 o'clock, for young and old. Subject: "Christian Fellowship." Act 4, v 28 to 37. Tree of Life, for blackboard exercises.

When you see a man that shuffles loosely along, with his knees knocking together and his toes pointing in—whose eyes roll furtively and whose hand is ever suddenly jerking itself above his head as if warding off a blow, you can rely upon it that that man is haunted by a mother-in-law—but when you see a party who lifts his feet high, and holds his nose in the air, and has one eye shut in a knowing manner, and whose mouth is distented with a self complacent grin, and who seems to feel *good all over;* you can bet your last cent he has just bought a new "Domestic" sewing machine for his wife.

POLITICAL.

The Century of Independence embraces a collection from official sources of the most important documents and statistics connected with the political history of America; also, a chronological record of the principal events from its discovery to the present time, with biographical and historical sketches, etc. Printed in German and English. Nearly 600 pages. Price $2.00. Send for terms to agents.
L. S. MORROW, Indianapolis, Ind. 5t.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.
March 29, '76—1yr.

The Hawaiian Treaty Bill, which has been long waiting in the House of Representatives, passed that body by yeas, 116; nays, 101. The bill provides for the President, whenever he has evidence that the Hawaiian Legislature has passed laws to give full effect to the treaty issuing his proclamation, declaring the treaty of Jan 30, 1875, to be in effect and that thereupon sundry articles, including sugar, being the growth and manufacture, or product of the Hawaiian Islands shall be admitted into the United States free of duty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. New York.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27-6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICES REDUCED,

New Excelsior Lawn Mower

Largest Size of Any Lawn Mower in the World

It has been adopted, and can be seen in practical operation at Central Park and all other City Parks. New York; Government Grounds and City Parks, Washington; Boston Common, Boston; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; and on almost every prominent Park throughout the United States and Canada.

At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the NEW EXCELSIOR was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, a Silver Medal by the American Institute, in competition with all the different Lawn Mowers made in this country.

Four sizes for hand-power; four sizes for horse-power.

Prices from $14 to $280.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

Go

Send for Circular.

N. Y

1871. THE 1876

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Published in the City of Raleigh.

—:o:—

The Central Organ of the State—The Authorized Organ of the U. S.
LATEST NEWS, both State and general, AGRICULTURE. WIT AND HUMOR, &c., &c., &c.,
$2.10 a Year in advance

Address,
W. M. BROWN,
Business Manager,
Raleigh, N.

BIXBY'S "BEST" BLACKING.

A COMBINED POLISH BLACKING AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Experts and Professional Bootblacks in New York, and all other large cities where this Blacking has been introduced, acknowledge its superiority over all imported or domestic Blacking in use, as an Elegant Polish and Conserver of Leather.

NOTICE.

Bixby's "Best" Blacking, has a Red and Blue Label. Do not be deceived by accepting our "Standard" Blacking in place of "Best," The Standard has the label stamped into the tin cover.

This brand is made to compete with other American and French Blackings, but is inferior to our "Best."

Bixby's "Best" Blacking will save its entire cost in the wear of your boots and shoes.

HOUSEKEEPERS

TRY BIXBY'S

French Laundry Blue,

IN SIFTING BOXES.

The most convenient and economical package, and the only combined Bleaching and Blueing Powder in use.

S. M. BIXBY & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Nos. 173 & 175 Washington Street New York.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.
48-1yr.

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon and *Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.*

all new and of best quality.

put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHERS.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS,

DR. BONANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the Inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of price. Address, Dr. C. A. BONANNAN, 416 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance and all Nerve as Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousands and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,
Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
Box 741, St. Joseph, Mo.
24-1yr.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.
MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS
OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL. 2000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. BALTIMORE, MD.

1847—*ROGERS BROTHERS*—XII

N. B.—This great improvement in Plated Spoons and Forks is applied to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

☞ First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

SILVER PLATED WARE

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Manufactured By The

Meridian Brittania Co.,

55 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

J. F. SANDERS. J. W. SAWYER. A. LUTEN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

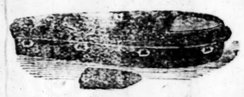
Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

April 26th, 1876-tf.

J. H. ZIEGLER.



CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will at the hours notice,* and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

☞ Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore, December 23rd, 1874.

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it

Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.
11-6m.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.
C. S. BROWN, Prop'r

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.,

334 Bowery, N. Y.,

to whom was awarded the

Premium Medal

for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the

GREAT AMERICA INSTITUTE FAIR,

cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1,000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

First-class Lady Surgeon

Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free. The usual discount to patrons. Send 10 cents for descriptive book to

Prof. W. H. BUANHAM, M. D.
March 23, 1874.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
PORTABLE ENGINES,
SAW FILES, &c.
Send for Circular.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Gen'l Agents for the Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machine Belting.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

SAFES

MARVIN'S ARE THE BEST.

SCALES

STANDARD

Fire and Burglar

SAFES.

Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track

SCALES.

Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.

Marvin's Safe Co.,
265 Broadway, New York,
721 Chestnut St., Phila.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other goods as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER;

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Books & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c., and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of such goods as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Imported and Domestic Dress Goods are Brocade and Fancy Silks, French Merinos, Lenons, Plain and Fancy Silks, Pure Mohairs, Grenadines, Lawns, and White Goods, Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Kid Gloves for either ladies or gents, Hosiery for all, Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Handkerchiefs in variety, Jet Pearl Plated & Gents, Solid Gold Jewelry for Ladies, Misses & Children, Silver & Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, Napkins and Doylies, Damask Table Linen, Towels, Napkins and Doylies, Prices stated for Goods shown. Produce taken in exchange for goods at highest market prices. Thankful for past patronage, we hope by strict attention to business, with pleasure to show our stock and prices to all who may favor us with their patronage.

WATER STREET,
ELIZ. CITY, N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Provrietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY,
N. C.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC" A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being EASY

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS

SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skillful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,

Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	9.45 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3.30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	9.50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	3.45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5.15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	5.1 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	2.20 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	2.10 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayettville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
49—tf Gen'l Superintendant.

GOOD NEWS!

The railroad is expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf, where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Vinegar, Spices, Soap and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c at *Lowest Cash Prices.* All can be convinced by calling at

Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at lowest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Earley Rose and Peach Blow Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents

Sent free for two stamps. Address,

ST. JOSEPH Medical Institute,
St. Joseph, Mo.
1-1yr

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNTAIN HEAD

for

BARGAINS.

NEW

FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

AND

IN THE LATEST

STYLES!

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements this all and invite your careful examination of their STOCK

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies [illegible] hand. A good [illegible] Confectionery always on hand. Supplied with Bread, Cakes and Confectionery [illegible] Come and see,

WILLIAM STEELE.

THOMAS R. BLANK,
Elizabeth City, N. C.,

House, Sign AND ORNAMENTAL Painting

Executes as a Painter is well known in this and surrounding counties, and the promises with which he has before acted, and to the fullness with any work entrusted to him [illegible] he hopes will again receive a liberal patronage.

ENOS. WAUGH,
Elizabeth City, N. C.,

Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, &c.

Those in want of any kind of Vehicle would do well to give me a call.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at [illegible] Give me a call.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep first class buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Terms promptly accomodating at all times and reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, waiting and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,

Near Brothers' Livery Stables.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

June 18th, 873.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

How to Manage Farm Work.

Every man has a good stock of self-conceit. He thinks he knows just how everything ought to be. Yet, no farmer will deny that some men—all things being equal as regards farm, location, tools and tasks—will succeed and prosper, while others are continually in arrears. We inquire the cause, and are answered that the one man knows how to manage. To manage what? He may not manage to sell or buy any better than his neighbor; but, if we observe closely, we find he manages to make his own time and that of his hired help count more. The farmer should look ahead, not only from one day to another, but from season to season. He should look his work all over, and make calculations for rainy weather and for accidents, so that if anything should happen to stop the progress of some particular job he could immediately turn his forces on to something that is necessary to be done, and as soon as possible proceed with the most important job until it is completed. Push things! Never be afraid of getting an individual piece of work completed too soon if it is the proper season for it. I am acquainted with Shortsight, who was obliged to stop plowing his corn ground in order to remove rocks or stumps which should have been cleared off when business was not pressing. He consoles himself with the thought that there is time enough yet, not making any calculation for accidents or rainy weather. The result is if his neighbor plants his corn the tenth of May he plants on the twelfth of June. He avers that he is up earlier, works harder and goes to bed later than any other man. Yet his neighbor, Longsight, will outdo him—raise better crops and get them up in better shape. And Shortsight can't tell why. He is always in a stew and a fret. Let him cool down, find out what is needed to be done first and then go at it quietly and stick to it until it is finished. Then go at the next thing needed, always keeping cool and always thinking. This advice applies to every man who finds it difficult to accomplish his necessary work and make it give a fair return.—*New York World.*

Household Recipes.

To Clean Kid Gloves.—Get one pint of naphtha and it will cleanse six pairs. Wash as if you were washing a rag and rinse in clean naphtha; when rinsed put on the hands; they dry in a few minutes; lay them in your glove box with a little perfume.

Pie Crust.—Four cupfuls of flour, one of lard, one of butter, one of ice water, one teaspoonful of salt; mix with a knife and handle as little as possible. Bake in a quick oven.

Wheat Bread.—Take six quarts of sifted flour, make a hole in the middle of it and put in one tablespoonful of salt, one quart of lukewarm water, and a teacupful of yeast; beat thoroughly, with flour enough to make a stiff batter, which is called sponge; set at night in a place the temperature of which is about sixty deg., and in the morning add the rest of the flour, kneading it at least half an hour; let it rise till quite light, then mold into loaves (this will make four) with very little working, and let it rise about half an hour. Bake one hour.

Fruit Cake.—One cup of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of dried strong coffee, one cup of molasses, one egg, four cups of flour, one pound of raisins, one-half pound currants, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, two ounces of ground cloves, two ounces of cinnamon, a grated nutmeg, and a little citron cut in thin strips. Bake one hour.

Oat Meal Griddle Cakes.—Mix in a pitcher a cupful and a half of Canadian oat meal, same quantity of water; add two teaspoonfuls of sugar, two saltspoonfuls of salt, carbonate of soda about size of a pea; mix thoroughly together; let stand over night. In the morning beat an egg, to which add a cupful of milk and enough flour to make it the consistency of buckwheat batter; pour on to a hot griddle; when set turn them; time for cooking, about two or three minutes.

Orchard and Nursery.

Set the trees as early as possible. A good tree will have abundant roots and well ripened wood. If there is a nursery in the vicinity, it may be cheapest to arrange with the proprietor to allow you to go and select and dig the trees personally, the first cost may be somewhat more, but the care in taking up, and time they are out of the ground is so little, that it will be found profitable.

Many trees which now bear fruit only for cider, would, in a few years, if grafted, produce crops of good marketable fruit. Now is the time to do this.

Cions should have been cut earlier, but it may be done now if the buds have not started; store them in sawdust in the cellar until wanted for use. Most of the larger nurseries offer cions of the standard varieties for sale at very cheap rates, and as they can be sent by mail, it is a very convenient way for securing choice sorts.

Cherry and peach stones which were stored in boxes or bedded in the fall, should now be sown in rows, without breaking off the sprouts.

Take special pains to destroy all eggs found upon the branches and trunks of fruit trees. Examine the ends of the smaller twigs for eggs of the tent caterpillar, which may be readily seen before the leaves appear, in the form of broad rings glued upon the branches. Scrape off all dead bark from the trunk and large limbs, and wash with a strong solution of soft soap. Bark scale is a most destructive insect in many sections of the country, and if only a few young trees are affected, it will be best to dig them out root and branch, burn them, and set others in their places. When very abundant, use oil.—*Agriculturist.*

Packing Butter.

A well known dairy authority gives the following directions for packing butter so that it will keep sweet for eight or nine months: Make a brine with a saturated solution of the purest salt you can get, using one pound of saltpeter to about twenty pounds of salt. Scald the brine by bringing it to a boiling heat, skim, and apply when sufficiently cool. The casks should be carefully prepared as well as the brine. If the gum and sap in the wood are not removed before the casks are used, they will work out into the brine and affect the butter. To remove the woody flavor from the casks, a thorough steaming with a high pressure is the quickest and best means. If soaked before the steam is applied, hot steam will cut the gum and woody flavor all out in a short time. If steam is not convenient, soak in brine a week or so, and then fill with boiling hot brine, and let it stand till it gets cool. By keeping the butter under the brine and the casks full and in a cool place, the butter can be kept safely. Some of the tin-lined packages which have recently been introduced, and which are easily hermetically sealed, would be much more convenient and probably fully as cheap as the oak cask and brine, and are claimed to be equally efficient in preserving.

Wind Galls.

M. D. S. asks what will cure a wind gall on a horse's hind leg, just above the fetlock joint. The horse has been very lame with it two and a half months, so that he could not be used at all; it is quite large and swollen. I at first blistered, but was told that was wrong; have since used tannin and other astringents.

Reply.—Wind galls are only a symptom of inflammation of the membrane which covers the sinews of the leg, in consequence of which there is an excessive secretion of serum that gathers in the tumors. The only probably effective treatment is absolute rest, and the application of cold water bandages with pressure upon the parts, or the use of iodine ointment. Cure is questionable in any case, although the lameness may be removed; but when the horse is worked again the swellings will reappear. They are caused by strains or overwork, or are inherited.—*New York Times.*

Artificial Butter.

For making this the finest kind of beef fat is used. It is placed in cold water over night, then chopped fine and placed in a vat surrounded by steam at a temperature of 125 deg., Fahrenheit. The solid deposit is rejected, the oily portion is cooled, packed in bags, and pressed between sheets of zinc at a temperature at from eighty deg. to ninety deg. until all the oil is extracted from the tallow, which remains solid in the bags. The oil is then churned with sweet milk for half an hour, and then manipulated precisely like fresh butter made from cows' milk. The best butter (100 parts) contains, according to an analysis by Dr. Thompson, of water, 12.79; of butter oil, 86.27; of curd, 0.94. This artificial butter contains of water 8.5; of fatty matter, 85.4; of salt, 5.5, and of curd, 0.6. It is in use in several of the hotels in New York city.

Something About Paint.

An exchange gives as a reason why paint peels from buildings that nearly all the oil sold as pure linseed is largely made up of porgy oil. The nature of this fish oil is entirely different from that made from seed, and it does not dry nearly so readily. Paint a surface with lead and porgy oil, and in a few hours you can press the hand lightly over it with impunity, but press the finger on it and push slightly, and you will find, even after it has been on several days, that the paint has not "set," but the outer skin can be easily removed, leaving that next the wood as soft nearly as when first put on. The way to prevent the paint from peeling off is to let each coat—and particularly the first—remain from ten days to several weeks before applying another coat.

A Turf Cutter.

A correspondent of the *Ploughman* describes how he made a turf cutter: I took a hardwood plank about the length of a plow beam, and then morticed a hole the size of a coulter, had an iron plate upon top and bottom, so as to keep the cutter in place, putting it well back. I then made handles like plow handles, and hitched the horse to it, cutting it into squares of one foot; then I had but little trouble in turning it with a grub hook.

Cure for Corns.

According to the *Union Medicale*, corns may be cured with greater certainty and rapidity than in any other way by simply applying, morning and evening, a drop of perchloride of iron by means of a bit of straw. This treatment, continued for fifteen days, will, in most cases, effect a cure without involving any pain.

The First Trader.

In the fair and heroic form of Jason, says the New York *Tribune*, we have the mythical presentation of the first trader; but the more comprehensive system of commerce which the Phœnicians originated, and the Carthaginians continued with such success, has left us scanty records of individual enterprise. Neglected by the haughty citizens of Rome, and interrupted by the wars of the empire, commerce very slowly grew into its place as an element in the political economy of nations. For centuries its spheres of operation were both limited and uncertain; and the annals of personal daring, intelligence and success date from the rise of the republics of Venice, Genoa and Florence. Then, first, merchants learned to plant the first sources of their power in far-off regions, and secure that power by the control of broader markets at home. But this was, in all cases, a work of time; one life never achieved the highest distinction. The work was transmitted from father to son, slowly enlarging its bounds, and constantly checked by the difficulty and danger of communication with distant lands. The lawlessness of a Tartar tribe in Central Asia, a sand storm on the Syrian desert, or the breaking out of a plague in the ports of the Levant, might sweep away the fruits of many years of watchful toil. The Medici traded for a hundred years before they were haughty enough to place the pills symbolizing their name upon an aristocratic escutcheon. A century and a half intervened between poor Fugger, the weaver, and his descendant, Count Anton Fugger, who kindled a fire of cinnamon wood in the chamber of the Emperor Charles V. and burned therein the evidences of the great loan by which he had enabled that monarch to undertake his expedition against Algiers.

In all the eminent commercial families of the middle ages there grew up a traditional business policy, which, impressed upon the subordinates employed, both at home and abroad, bore some resemblance to the organization of a State. The head of the firm, in the course of three or four generations, acquiring higher culture and prouder instincts, directed his enterprises very much in the manner of a reigning prince; and professional as well as personal ambition led him to seek positions of social or political influence. The transition from a commercial to a political field of activity, as in the case of Cosmo de' Medici, was thus a natural one. The recent political history of England abounds with instances of a similar transfer of administrative talents developed in trade or manufactures.

A. T. Stewart's Art Gallery.

The late A. T. Stewart possessed one of the largest and most costly private art galleries in the country. He had been for many years a large buyer of pictures, but his collection did not become noted until the completion of his art gallery, which is situated in the rear part of his house. A few years ago, while in Europe, he gave commissions to several celebrated artists, and in this way, and also by purchase, he made his most important art acquisitions. Among the artists represented in these later purchases were Gerome, Knaus, Meissonier, Fortuny, Bougnereau, Boldini, Zamacois, Baugniet, Piloty and others. One of the late additions is that masterpiece of Meissonier, entitled "1807," or "Charge des Cuirassiers," for which Mr. Stewart paid 300,000 francs. The last picture placed in his gallery was "The Chariot Race," by Gerome, which is a companion piece to the celebrated "Gladiators" by the same artist. A painting by Boldini, entitled "A Fete Day at Trianon," for which Mr. Stewart paid 100,000 francs, is now on its way to this country. Among Mr. Stewart's most noted pictures are "The Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur, which formerly belonged to the Wright collection, and "The Prodigal Son," by Dubufe. The works of many French artists, who painted the scenes of common life, he did not possess, his taste seeming to be rather for large pictures and bright coloring. Among the artists who have contributed to his gallery are Bonheur, Compte, Cot, Daubigny, Detaille, Fichel, Francais, Frere, Pils, Troyon, Yvon, Merle, Gallait, Nicol, Kaulbach, Robie, Verboeckhoven, Stevens, Madrazo, and, among the noted artists of this country, Church, Bierstadt, Gignoux, James M. Hart, James H. Beard, and Arthur Parton. Mr. Stewart was also the possessor of some of the finest statuary in the city. His latest acquisition in this department of art was Powers' "Eve," which he purchased for $3,000. The celebrated "Greek Slave," by the same sculptor, also had a place in his gallery.

A Murder Disclosed in a Dream.

Isaac Randolph, who murdered his wife at New Haven in the spring of 1856, gives notice that he will apply to the next Legislature for a release from State prison, to which he was sentenced for life. The murder created a great sensation, and the story of it is very interesting. He killed the woman with a washboard during a quarrel, and probably did not intend to strike a fatal blow. After the murder, Randolph cut the body up and buried it in his garden, planting corn and beans over the spot. Several days after, Robert Coe, the father of the missing women, related, with great impressiveness, the particulars of a dream which he had had on three successive nights. He said that Mary Ann came to him crawling on her hands, and that when he asked her why she did not walk, she replied that she could not, for her legs had been cut off. Each night she appeared to him on the borders of a small brook which then ran at the foot of the garden. At last the garden was examined, and the body was found.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

The First Four Months of 1876 Show 2,806 Failures, Aggregating $64,000,000.

The statistics of failures throughout the United States, for the three months ending with March, are furnished by Messrs. R. G. Dunn & Co.'s agency, and indicate a very disheartening result. The figures show an increase in mercantile casualties, which, though expected, is larger than was anticipated. The number of failures are set down at 2,806, with liabilities of $64,000,000. Compared with the same quarter in 1875, in which the number was 1,733, with liabilities at $38,000,000, the increase is very marked—amounting to 1,073 in number, and $26,000,000 in liabilities. But as compared with the statistics for the previous quarter, or the last three months of 1875, the showing is not so bad. In order to present the figures in more intelligent shape for comparison, we group them as follows:

	Number.	*Liabilities.*
First quarter in 1876	2,806	$64 000,000
First quarter in 1875	1,733	38 000,000
Last quarter in 1875	2,405	70,000,000

While, therefore, there is a slight increase in the last quarter over that just previous to it in number, there is a positive decrease in liabilities. Still, for the last six months the failures have been exceptionally numerous, and do not give much encouragement to the hope that the return of a prosperous condition is any nearer, except in the passage of time, than it was a year ago. The quarterly circular, from which the foregoing figures are taken, remarks:

"The business of the country, in every department, continues to be restricted to the narrowest limits; without a corresponding reduction in expenses, and in the face of declining prices of all staples, the possibilities of profit have been slightindeed. It is, therefore, not a matter of surprise, that so many have succumbed to the pressure of the times; the wonder rather is, that with all the discouragements which in the past two or three years have been experienced, so many survive in a condition of apparent stability. When all the circumstances are considered it should not create surprise that the statistics of failures show a marked increase in seasons like the present. A condition of expansion, such as the large expenditures of the war induced, and which a vastly increased currency caused to be perpetuated, could not take place without stimulating trade unduly, and causing such large numbers to enter commercial pursuits as to crowd all avenues of business with more than an adequate number even when trade was at its best. But now that there is but little business to be done beyond supplying the restricted wants of the people, the excessive number in trade must be lessened, and in the struggle for existence the doctrine of the survival of the fittest receives a fresh illustration. It is to be deplored that the large army of traders, whose services are no longer required, cannot retire from the field, except through failure. The voluntary withdrawals from business are in far less proportion than they should be, in view of the great reduction in its extent."

Although failures are generally regarded as the most marked indication of a bad condition of trade, from the foregoing it appears that this is the only process by which the number engaged can be lessened, so that those who remain may make profit enough to yield them a living. Yet, even from this process there seems very little prospect of a lessened number in business, owing to the facility with which compromises after failures are effected. In relation to this the agency remarks:

"The very men who have demonstrated their lack of success are those only who have money in these hard times. By purchasing their assets from their creditors at a low figure, a sufficient capital is not unfrequently yielded to continue in business, but always to the detriment of those who are endeavoring to discharge their obligations in full. In this view it is a national calamity that the bankrupt law is in its present condition. The wise and liberal principle which this law is intended to maintain, is abused by the ease in which its enactment, and the facility which it affords to the debtor, by judicious manipulation, to dictate terms to the creditor, who thereby loses control of his own property, and a disposition is unfrequently made of it, entirely at variance to his wishes and opposed to his conviction. The many considerations which cause creditors to yield to the solicitations of debtors for a compromise of their indebtedness are sufficiently strong to keep the ranks full of those who have failed to succeed; but encouragement to fraudulent failures, and well-defined attempts to make money by this class of misfortunes, were certainly never contemplated by the law. Such, however, is the result, and, added to all the limitations and difficulties of business of the present time, is this misfortune, that while failures are numerous, the excessive number engaged in a restricted trade lessen slowly, and is encouraged, and the chances of success for upright and capable merchants are diminished by the failure and subsequent settlement at a trifling dividend of the weak in capacity and the poor in capital."

With regard to the general condition of trade and the prospect for the future, the circular before us does not shed much light beyond the photograph furnished by the valuable figures above presented. It is to be presumed the agency people have got tired predicting a revival of trade with each coming season, and wisely refrain from dealing in vain delusions. As to what is needed to produce a better condition of business, the circular says:

"Notwithstanding that all the ability of this great nation of inventors has for the past three years been intent upon the discovery of some plan whereby trade can be restored to a normal condition, no theory has yet been found that exactly fits the case or accomplishes the result. The progress toward a prosperous condition, which at first was thought might be rapid, it is now generally considered must be exceedingly gradual. Still further, it is a growing conviction that a better and safer condition of trade can only be brought about by a reduction of values to their lowest possible points, and hence there are those who hail as a good sign every quotation of lower prices indicating a possibility of economy in living, and a return to rates for all staples such as prevail in other quarters of the globe. How far a restricted currency, and an approach to specie payments, will contribute to this result, it is needless to say; but even in anticipation of that most desirable consummation the tendency to lower prices for everything is to many the most hopeful sign of the times.

To show to what extent prices have been reduced, an interest table is given, with quotations in April of 1873, as compared with those in April, 1876, of several leading articles, for which we have not space. Notwithstanding a reduction in the price of numerous staples entering into the every-day wants of the people, the agency pertinently asks:

"Yet, in the face of all this decline, what is the real percentage of decrease in living expenses in 1876 as compared with 1873? It certainly ought to be much more than it is. The profits of dealers continue to bear the same relative high percentage as they did in better times; and, indeed, it looks as if a restricted trade was atoned for by higher profits, as it is certain that goods are bought at wholesale much cheaper, and sold at retail almost as high as in 1873. All this must, however, right itself in time. Competition and the lessened expense of retailers themselves will accomplish the result of adjusting the cost of living to a proportionate cost of production. When this is reached, an important step toward a healthier condition of things will have been attained."

Respecting the future there does not appear much in the present outlook to encourage the hope of immediate revival of business. The circular from which we have quoted (and which is prepared with the usual care and ability), concludes as follows:

"The spring trade generally has been very disappointing both in extent and profit, and the backwardness of the season retards a demand for goods which was thought might follow the regular season's purchases. There is, however, a steady realization from producers for their staples, indebtedness is gradually being reduced, and economy is everywhere the feature of the hour. There is a general conviction that bottom has been touched, and that with the permanent opening of navigation and the necessary activities of the centennial year, a new start will be made which, though not accomplishing great results within a short time, will yet be hopeful in its relation for the future."

Centennial Chimes.

A chime of thirteen bells, representing the old thirteen States, has been completed for exhibition at the Centennial. They are placed in the northeastern tower of machinery hall. They weigh 21,000 pounds, the largest weighing 3,600 and the smallest 350 pounds. Their value is $12,000. Three times during each day—sunrise, noon and sunset—their music will enliven the Centennial grounds.

A Large Story.—The *Journal des Debats* tells this story: At Ardennes, recently, an express train struck a wagon laden with powder and exploded it. The shock was tremendous, lifting the whole train into the air, but it fortunately fell back on the track and sped on toward its destination. Not a passenger was injured, but all the windows were smashed and the curtains singed. The cars were seriously damaged.

Story of a Rag Baby.

Charlotte's fate was so peculiar that I am impelled to relate it for my baby friends. Sitting alone with Charlotte one day, the little child thought to feed this dear creature, and with a pair of scissors she dug a hole in the mouth and adjacent country, then she dragged out cotton till the hole went far enough below the neck to answer all the early purposes of a stomach. Into this arrangement was speedily crowded cold chicken, bread and milk, baked apples and mince pie. Charlotte never closed her eyes for four days. On the fifth her condition was terrible. Whenever poor Meg appeared lugging Charlotte, everybody politely vacated the room. Finally the case became too outrageous, and the trouble was chased up and landed in Charlotte's defective flues. The baby's father was away, so the mother one day did her nose with a clothes-pin, and carried Charlotte by one leg and threw her over the fence. Did this fiendish act pass unnoticed? Far from it. Charlotte was rescued by the vigilant baby, and the other inmates sat outside the house till *paterfamilias* returned and took the case in hand. He represented the complaint of Charlotte as being too severe for treatment—her defective digestion could never be remedied; better bury her. Rather tickled with the prospect of a shroud, the child consented, and duly immured in a cigar box, away went the dreadful Charlotte to a grave under a pear tree.

Then the family went for a month to a neighboring city; returned in the fall and went to church, bidding the baby come after with a young aunt. The pastor had got to "miserable sinners and there is no health in us," when up the aisle, clasped to baby's bosom in a loving embrace—still wearing the moldy shroud and smiling more like a corpse than ever, there came Charlotte—dug up—the young resurrectionist jubilant over her restored favorite.

It's so long ago that the untimely end of Charlotte is lost to history, but subjected to chloride of lime, she held her own for years.

A Soldier Without Nerves.

A correspondent of the Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* thus discourses of Gen. Stark: Gen. Stark was never hilarious, though his hospitality was sincere, and he enjoyed his guests. It is related of him that he was never known to show his emotions in word or expression of face, an old resident averring that he was never seen to laugh or shed a tear. On one occasion, to test his strength of nerve, a townsman offered to fire a pistol close behind his back while the general was busy conversing. A party in the experiment agreed to watch the general's face in front and report the result, and see if he were startled or not. There was no visible alteration in his expression or manner, but he turned very quietly to see the cause of the explosion. He was quite as much noted for vigor in the management of his farm as in the management of troops, and could never endure indolence in any one who had the strength and capacity to labor. At the time of the arrival of the courier bringing news of the battle of Lexington, Stark was hard at work in his sawmill, taking advantage of the spring floods to finish the sawing of logs drawn in the winter then just past. This mill was on Bay brook, near Manchester, than that produced Dorr's pond, and the remains of it are still discernible when the low water will admit. Old settlers assert that the log left half sawed by Stark, as he mounted his horse to beat up recruits, was never disturbed afterward; it decayed with the mill in the eight long years of fighting that ended with the surrender of Cornwallis. Stark's integrity and economy in government contracts and the disbursements connected with army supplies was never questioned. He sacrificed his private interests and the enjoyment of domestic life through the Revolution without any hesitation, and encouraged the same spirit in his sons. He was incapable of dissimulation, and even when blunt, rough and eccentric, meant kindness where his manner might belie his heart.

Brazil at the Exhibition.

The arrival of the Emperor Dom Pedro, of Brazil, attracts general attention to the Brazilian section of the international exhibition. Brazil has been assigned a floor space containing 6,879 square feet in the northeastern section of the main building, extending from the central nave to the north wall, between Belgium and the Netherlands, a larger space than that occupied more extensive countries. No less than $30,000 has been expended by the Brazilian government in a handsome wooden enclosure with a showy facade on the principal front. It contains all the exhibits from that country and compares favorably with the enclosures of neighboring nations. The Brazilian coat of arms is represented on either side of the main entrance and near the top in the glass tiles, and the tiles will also be used in placing the names of the various Brazilian provinces on the frieze running around the structure. Near the top of the facade is the word "Brazil," also, in colored tiles. The colors chiefly used in the ornamentation are green and yellow (the national colors of Brazil), red and blue. The extreme height of the structure is about forty feet. Within the enclosure is a series of very handsome plateglass showcases in ivory and gold, lined with maroon or some other dark color. Near the entrance is a very large showcase placed on a square space paved with marble. This case contains artificial flowers made from feathers taken from the brilliant plumaged birds of Brazil. Inside the enclosure the walls are elaborately decorated inarabesque with the tiles.

The President's Salary.

In his veto of the bill reducing the salary of the President of the United States from $50,000 to $25,000 per annum, President Grant says that he cannot be accused of personal interest, as it does not affect him in any way. He says the salary of President was fixed at $25,000 per annum, just after the Revolutionary war, when we had only 3,000,000 of population, and were poor. At that time members of Congress got but $6 per day for actual service rendered, and served on an average 120 days a year, making $720 salary per annum. Now they receive more than $30 per day for each day of service rendered, allowing five months session each year. The President intimates that with this increase in the salaries of Congressmen, the President's salary at $50,000 is not by any means out of proportion. He says that we now have forty millions of people, instead of three, when the salary was fixed at $25,000, with wealth largely increased, and the cost of living vastly out of proportion to what it was then. The veto says that the President knows, from his experience, that the salary of $25,000 is inadequate for the expenses of living at the White House.

What he Thought.

A gentleman who held a responsible position under the United States government at Washington concluded to change his lodgings. He sent one of the waiters of the hotel where he had selected his apartments after his baggage. Meeting the waiter an hour or two afterwards, he said: "Well, John, did you bring my baggage down?" "No, sir!" blandly responded the waiter. "Why—what's the reason?" "Because, sir, the gentleman in the office said you had not paid your bill." "Not paid my bill—why, that's singular—he knew me very well when he kept the Girard House in Philadelphia." "Well, maybe," rejoined John, thoughtfully scratching his head, "that was the reason why he wouldn't give me the baggage?"

Suppose.—"Suppose," said Mr. Adolphus Slabside, our village schoolteacher, addressing the first geography class, "suppose—now listen, boys and girls—I were to go out here on the playground and pierce a hole through the center of the earth, and drop a stone in it, where would it come out?" "Out of the other end of the hole, sir," was the ready response of little Johnny Sharp.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The revolution in Hayti is triumphant. Domitique, the late president, has fled. Vice-President Rameau and Losquet, the general in command of the government forces, have been shot.....The Indiana Democra's nominated James D. Williams M. C., for governor, and a full State ticket. The State delegation to St. Louis was pledged to Gov. Hendricks. The platform declares for hard money, opposes contraction, believes in a greenback currency, calls for continued investigations, and opposes any payment of the Confederate debt..... The Mexican revolutionists have taken possession of Mier, the citizens making no resistance. The insurgents having called on Americans in New Laredo to pay a levy, our government sent word to the officer in command of the Rio Grande department to prevent the enforcement of the levy.....Montana instructed her delegates to the Republican national convention to vote for Mr. Blaine..... The Boston *Pilot* has been purchased by Archbishop Williams and J. Boyle O'Reilly. They propose to pay every dollar to the poor people who deposited money in the former proprietor's hands. The latter co-operates..... A man named Shuck committed suicide by shooting in Philadelphia, and his wife shortly after took prussic acid with the same result. .....Breaks in the Mississippi levee occurred in Carroll parish, La., and near Hannibal, Mo., doing incalculable damage.....New York city's school rolls for March showed 111,530 names of scholars.

Two robbers rushed into the Baxter Springs bank, at Fort Scott, Kansas, during business hours, presented pistols, stole $3,000, and escaped.....The Ballou Manufacturing Co., of Woonsocket, R. I., extensive mill owners, have made an assignment—their liabilities amounting to over $1,000,000.....In four days in Bagdad there were 145 new cases of the plague and seventy-five deaths. The disease has now appeared on the left bank of the Tigris.....Fifteen pilgrims were drowned while crossing the river Vienne, near Parsac, France.....Ten thousand dollars in currency were exchanged for silver at the New York sub-treasury the first day of the resumption. .....The total expense of the Philadelphia exposition is put at $8,500,000.....A party of whites were attacked by Indians fifty miles from Custer City, in the Black Hills. Two men and a woman were killed, three men seriously wounded, and a colored woman carried off. Three broken wagons found in Buffalo Gap indicate that another party had been overtaken and captured by the savages. ....Nebraska Democrats appointed to the national convention are supporters of Tilden.

Offenbach, the opera composer, has left Paris for this country.....Colorado sends her Republican delegates to the national convention uninstructed..... Five murderers were hanged together at Fort Smith, Ark. Three of them were Choctaw Indians, one colored, and the other a white man. There were seven thousand spectators present..... Mollie Dean refused to marry Wm. Cooper, who had been attentive for some time, in St. Louis, whereupon he shot her twice and then blew out his own brains. The young woman died from the wounds....The Spanish government announces that they will not make any distinctions between Catholics and Protestants in regard to chapels and cemeteries, as has heretofore been done..... California's grain crop promises to be unusually good. Fruit also looks well in most districts.

The troops of General Medina, the revolutionary president of Honduras, Central America, were badly beaten by the army President of Leiva, and a few days thereafter Medina was reported dead .....By an explosion of gunpowder in a railway tunnel in course of construction, near Neath, South Wales, the entire roof fell in, burying the workmen. At the time of this dispatch thirteen dead bodies and a number of wounded had been recovered. .....Numerous outrages by Indians are reported.....The Arcade, at Paterson, N. J., was destroyed and a number of neighboring stores injured by fire. Loss, $75,000.....Two carriage shops and several barns were destroyed by fire at New Canaan, Conn..... The Methodist camp meeting grounds at Tarentum, Pa., containing 150 cottages, many of them furnished, were ruined by fire..... While four men and a boy were descending a coal shaft at Brown's Station, Mo., in a bucket, the rope broke and the party fell one hundred feet. Three of the party were killed outright and the others died shortly after.

A twelve-year-old son of John B. Schermerhorn was killed at Schenectady, N. Y., by the breaking of a buzz saw with which he was sawing wood.....The bids for the five per cent. coupon bonds of 1881 were opened at the treasury at Washington, and the whole amount of $5,833,000 was awarded to Drexel, Morgan & Company for one hundred and three cents seventy-eight and seven-sixteenth hundredths. .....The Egyptian troops have begun their homeward movement from Abyssinia.....Riots have occurred throughout the island of Barbadoes, and an immense amount of property has been destroyed. The troops are actively engaged in suppressing the rioters wherever they appear, and already more than forty of the latter have been shot.....Much dissatisfaction is expressed in England over the bill creating Queen Victoria empress of India..... A landslide 200 by ninety feet occurred in a Rondout (N. Y.) brickyard, and a workman was caught and instantly killed.....Elisha Sampson, of Danbury, Mass., sixty-seven years old, was murdered by an insane son who was in the hands of the sheriff.....The reports from the seal fisheries in the north of Newfoundland are favorable. From forty thousand to fifty thousand have been hauled ashore on that coast.

A night train on the Canada Southern line dashed into the Welland canal. The locomotive and eight freight cars were badly damaged. The fireman and engineer were killed. It is supposed that the latter was asleep, and did not observe that the bridge was open..... Don Anceto Esquirol has been elected to succeed Gen. Garcia as president of the republic of Costa Rica. ....Barney Williams, the noted actor, who had been sick for a few weeks, was stricken with paralysis and died in New York city at the age of fifty-three..... The Metropolitan hotel, at Long Branch, N. J., was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $70,000. The hotel had just been enlarged, and was one of the finest at the Branch..... There were 522 deaths in New York city in one week..... Miss Mary S. Linden, of Newark, N. J., having been deserted by her betrothed, became despondent and committed suicide with arsenic. .....A son and daughter of Prof. Parker, of the Iowa State university, were drowned by the upsetting of a rowboat while in their father's company..... War has been declared between the Central American states of Guatemala and Salvador, and several unimportant engagements have taken place..... The Prince of Wales, accompanied by his brother, Prince Arthur, were received at Madrid by King Alfonso and suite.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

The House bill to define the tax on fermented and malt liquors was taken up and passed, with an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall have the effect to change the present rules of the law respecting evidence in any prosecution or suit.

Mr. Thurman (Dem.), of Ohio, called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill in regard to counting the votes for President and Vice-President was passed. After some discussion the vote was reconsidered—yeas, 31;—nays, 23, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Frelinghuysen (Rep.), of New Jersey, called up the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, and submitted an amendment to strike out the clause authorizing the President, after correspondence with the Japanese government, and in a manner satisfactory to it, to transfer said fund, together with its increase, to the government of Japan in trust, the income thereof to be perpetually used for the education of labor in Japan. Agreed to.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Vermont, introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to receive free from duty a wedding present from the khedive of Egypt, and it was passed unanimously.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, submitted the following which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Senate recommend to the President that he cause negotiations to be entered upon with the Chinese government to effect such change in the existing treaty between the United States and China as will lawfully permit the application of restrictions upon the great influx of Chinese subjects to this country.

Mr. Booth (Lib.), of California, from the committee on pensions, reported favorably on the bill to amend section 4,698 of the revised statutes, so as to allow a pension of $37 per month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg, in place of the $24 per month now allowed. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, reported back with amendments the concurrent resolution to secure uniformity in gold coin, moneys, and accounts between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked for by the House. Messrs. Morrill (Me.), Allison and Davis were appointed members of the conference committee on the part of the Senate.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with the message of the House of Representatives refusing to concur in the Senate amendment to that bill. Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment, and ask for a committee of conference, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Sargent, Frelinghuysen and Withers members of the committee.

HOUSE.

Mr. Whitehouse (Dem.), of New York, introduced a bill for refunding the interest-bearing debt of the United States into United States consols bearing four per cent. gold interest and having forty years to run. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, presented the petition of publishers of New York city against the excessive rate of the Senate postal bill on books and other printed matter not issued at stated intervals, and for the restoration of the old rate. Referred.

The House resumed the consideration of the Florida contested election case, and after some discussion the report was adopted—yeas, 113; nays, 88—and J. J. Finley was declared entitled to the seat.

Mr. Singleton (Dem.), of Mississippi, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and moved that they be non-concurred in. Agreed to.

Mr. Young (Dem.), of Tennessee, offered a resolution reciting the unsettled condition of the Mexican republic, and the many outrages committed on the persons and property of American citizens living in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande, and requesting the President of the United States to order such military force to rendezvous at some suitable point on the Rio Grande as will be able to enforce existing neutrality laws, to prevent hostilities on the border, and to preserve the peaceful relations between the two countries, and also requesting the President to direct the general of the army to proceed in person to the scene of the threatened outbreak, and to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain peace and preserve the honor and dignity of this government. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Knott (Dem.), of Kentucky, introduced a bill to regulate the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, which was referred to the judiciary committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the War department, and after some debate the bill was passed—yeas, 139; nays, 94.

The District Tax bill, as amended by Mr. Neal's substitute, providing a tax of one and one-half per cent. on all property, real and personal, was passed.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep.), of Ohio, from the judiciary committee, submitted a report in relation to the Pacific railroads, proposing a bill requiring them to create a sinking fund to pay the maturity principal and interest of the subsidy bonds issued to them by the government. Recommitted.

Mr. Randall moved to amend the amendment by providing that the rate of wages paid at the San Francisco mint shall not exceed those at the Philadelphia mint by more than twenty-five per cent. (allowing fifteen per cent. for the difference between paper and gold, and ten per cent. for the cost of living). Agreed to.

Motions to insert an item of $14,000 to carry on an assay office in the mint buildings at New Orleans, and an item of $50,000 for the mint at Charlotte, N. C., after a long discussion were adopted. An item of $5,000 was also inserted for an assay office at Boise City.

The question of the compensation of Territorial judges (fixed in the bill at $2,500) gave rise to discussion, most of the speeches being against the utter inadequacy of that compensation. Mr. Cannon, of Utah, illustrated it by the statement that the Territorial Legislature of Utah made an appropriation to increase the compensation of the United States judges, who acted there in a dual capacity.

Mr. Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, expressed his astonishment at Mr. Cannon's statement, and intimated that no Federal judge who received compensation from any outside source deserved impeachment, and offered an amendment forbidding Territorial judges to accept any compensation except that provided by Congress. Agreed to.

A Good Counterfeit Nickel.

The smallest and meanest of all counterfeits is now circulating in great numbers throughout the country. It is a counterfeit five-cent piece, and it is worthless only because the counterfeit, although it is identical in weight and fineness with the genuine coin, and would just as much, if not made at the government mint. The five-cent piece is a sham and deceit at best, for it costs the government, including material, labor, etc., less than half a cent apiece, or ten per cent. of its nominal value. Some of the counterfeits were recently sent to the superintendent of the mint in Philadelphia by the treasurer, for the purpose of making inquiries and to test their value. The superintendent says the counterfeits have been assayed and found to contain copper and nickel in the legal proportion, that the coins are of proper weight, size and finish, and just as valuable as the good coin. The only way to detect the spurious coins is by the imperfect impression of the legend "In God we trust."

Learn to Swim.

Capt. Webb, the great swimmer, writes, in *Cassell's Family Magazine:* It is the duty of every parent to insist on his son's learning to swim. To teach a very young child to swim, the best place is a large puddle in the sand at low tide. The child, like a puppy, will begin by paddling. If you throw a cork into the water, you will see the puppy run in up to its depth and give a short bark; and the chances are, especially if there is a grown up dog that can swim to set him an example, that in a day or two he will take his plunge of his own accord, and very proud he will be of his first success; only here again, don't overdo it. As soon as the puppy has been in, walk away, and call him,